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THE NATIVE CHIEFS AND THEIR STATES IN 1877.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES OF INDIA STEAM PRESS.

1878.

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THE NATIVE CHIEFS

AND

THEIR STATES

IN

1877.

PREFACE.

The following memoranda have been compiled from authentic sources of information; and it is hoped that they will form a trustworthy and convenient manual of reference for those who have neither opportunity nor leisure to consult official records.

Indore, Central India. November 5th, 1877.

A LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS RELATING TO THE NATIVE STATES.

Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads.

Historical Sketch of the Princes of India (Anon.), 1833.

Sullivan's Princes of India.

Malleson's Native States.

Rousselet's L'Inde des Rajas.

D'Cruz's Political Relations between British Government and Native States.

Tod's Rajasthan.

Tod's History of the Rajput Tribes.

Dixon's Mairwara.

Brook's History of Mewar.

Boileau's Tour through the Western States of Rajwarra.

Malcolm's Central India.

Malcolm's Political History of India.

Griffin's Rajas of the Panjab.

Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas; and the works of Waring and Blacker.

Prinsep's Ranjit Singh.

Cunningham's Sikhs; and the works of Macgregor and Malcolm.

Drew's Cashmir; and the works of Vigne, Moorcroft, Hugel, Schonberg, and Ince.

Hamilton's Maisur, and Wilks' Maisur.

Hastings Fraser's Nizam.

The Begam Shah Jehan's History of Bhopal (translated by Mr. Barstow).

Talboys Wheeler's Summaries of F. O. Affairs, 1869.

Markham's Statement of the Moral and Material Progress of India for 1874.

Chesney's Indian Polity.

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THE SOVEREIGN PRINCES,

ARRANGED WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR SALUTES.

1. *Princes to whose Chiefships a salute of* 21 *guns is attached.*

His Highness Sipah-Salar: Muzaffar-ul-Mumalik: Rustam-i-Dauran: Aristu-e-Zaman: Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur: Fatheh Jang: Nizam-ud-Daula: Nizam-ul-Mulk: Asaf Jah, of HAIDERABAD.

His Highness the Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, of MAISUR.

His Highness the Maharaja Sevaji Rao Gaikwar; Sena Khas Khail; Shamsher Bahadur; Farzand-i-khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishiya, of BARODA.

2. *Princes enjoying a personal salute of* 21 *guns.*

His Highness Maharaja General Sir Ranbir Singh Bahadur; Indar Mahendar Bahadur; Sipar-i-Sultanat; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, of JAMMU and CASHMIR.

His Highness Muktaral Mulk, Azimul Iktdar Rafias Shan Wala Shiko Mohta Shami Dauran Umdatal Umra; Hisam-us-Saltanat; Maharaj Dhiraj Alija; General Sir Jiaji Rao Sindia Bahadur; Srinath; Mansur-i-Zaman; Fidwi-i-Hazrat Malika Muazima Rafiad Darje Inglistan, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Counsellor of the Empress; Maharaja of GWALIOR.

His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Raj Rajessar Sewae, Sir Tukaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Counsellor of the Empress, of INDOR.

His Highness the Maharana Sajjan Singh Bahadur, of MEWAR.

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Bala Rama Varma Kulashekara Kiritapati Munne; Sultan Maharaj; Raja Rama; Raja Bahadur Sir Shamsher Jang; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Counsellor of the Empress; Maharaja of TRAVANCOR.

His Highness Siramadi Rajahai Hindustan; Raj Rajender; Sri Maharaja Dhiraj Sewae, Sir Ram Singh Bahadur; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, of JAIPUR.

3. *Princes to whose Chiefships a salute of* 19 *guns is attached.*

Her Highness Nawab Shah Jehan Begam, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, of BHOPAL.

His Highness the Khan of KELA'AT.

His Highness Sir Sevaji Rao Bhonsle Chatrapati Maharaj; Dam Altafohu; Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Maharaja of KOLHAPUR.

4. *Princes enjoying personal salutes of* 19 *guns.*

His Highness Raj Rajessar; Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Jeswant Singh Bahadur; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Maharaja of MARWAR.

His Highness Sir Raghuraj Singh Bahadur; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Maharaja of REWA.

5. *Princes to whose Chiefships a salute of* 17 *guns is attached.*

His Highness Nawab Sidik Mahomed Khan Bahadur, of BAHAWALPUR.

His Highness Maharaja Brijendar Sewae, Sir Jeswant Singh Bahadur; Bahadur Jang; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, of BHARATPUR.

His Highness Maharaja; Raj Rajessar; Sriman Dungar Singh Bahadur, of BIKANER.

His Highness Maha Rao Raja Sir Ram Singh Bahadur; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Counsellor of the Empress; of BUNDI.

His Highness Sir Rava Virma; Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; of COCHIN.

His Highness Maharaja Jai Singh Pal, of KARAULI.

His Highness Maha Rao Chattar Singh Bahadur, of KOTA.

His Highness Maharaja, Mirza Maha Rao, of KACHH.

* His Highness Farzand Khas; Daulat-i-Inglishia; Mansur-i-Zuman Amirul Umra; Maharaj Dhiraj Rajessar; Sri Maharaja Rajegan, of PATTIALA.

6. *Princes enjoying personal salutes of* 17 *guns.*

His Highness Maharaja Pirthi Singh Bahadur, of KISHENGARH.

His Highness Amin-ud-Daula; Wazir-ul-Mulk; Nawab Mahomed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, of TONK.

His Highness Mohendar Pertab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of URCHA.

7. *Princes to whose Chiefships salutes of* 15 *guns are attached.*

His Highness Maharao Raja Sewae, Mangal Singh Bahadur, of ALWAR.

His Highness Krishnaji Rao Puar; Baba Sahib; (Senior) Raja of DEWAS.

His Highness Narain Rao Puar; Dada Sahib; (Junior) Raja of DEWAS.

His Highness Sir Anand Rao Puar; Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Maharaja of DHAR.

* The present Chief is a mere child. The above titles appertained to his father.

His Highness Maharaj Dhiraj; Sri Sewae; Rana Nehal Singh, Lokendar Bahadur, of DHOLPUR.

His Highness Maharawal Udai Singh Bahadur, of DUNGARPUR.

His Highness Rao Maharaja Bhawani Singh, Lokendar Bahadur, of DATTIA.

His Highness Kesar Singh, Jowar Singh, Maharaja of EDAR.

His Highness Maharaj Dhiraj; Maharawal Bairi Sal Singh Bahadur, of JAISALMIR.

His Highness Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh Bahadur, of JHALLAWAR.

His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, of KHAIRPUR.

His Highness the Maharawal Udai Singh, of PERTABGHAR.

His Highness Rao Kesri Singh, of SEROHI.

His Highness Maharaja Thotab Namguay, of SIKHIM.

8. *Princes enjoying a personal salute of* 15 *guns.*

His Highness Takht Singhji, Thakur Sahib of BHAONAGAR.

His Highness Sir Man Singhji; Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Raj Sahib of DRANGDRA.

His Highness Sir Mohabbat Khan, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Nawab of JUNAGARH.

His Highness Sir Sri Wibhaji, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Jam of NAUANAGAR.

His Highness Farzand-i-Dilpizir; Daulat-i-Inglishia; Sir Kalab Ali Khan Bahadur; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Nawab of RAMPUR.

9. *Princes to whose Chiefships salutes of* 13 *guns are attached.*

His Highness Sir Ishri Prasada Narain Singh Bahadur; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Maharaja of BENARES.

His Highness Nawab Ismael Khan, of JAORA.

His Highness Nripendro Narain Bhup, Raja of KUCH BEHAR.

His Highness Ranjit Singh, Raja of RATLAM.

His Highness Raja Bir Chand, of TIPPERA.

10. *Princes enjoying a personal salute of* 13 *guns.*

His Highness Farzand Dilband; Rasekhal Itgad; Daulat-i-Inglishia; Raja Sir Raghbir Singh Bahadur; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Raja of JHIND.

His Highness Hira Singh; Mohendar Bahadur; Raja of NABHA.

His Highness Sir Rudr Pertab Singh Bahadur; Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Maharaja of PANNA.

11. *Princes to whose Chiefships salutes of* 11 *guns are attached.*

His Highness Maharaja Sewae Ranjor Singh Bahadur, of AJIGARH.

His Highness Rai Rayan, Maharawal Sri Lachman Singh Bahadur, of BANSWARRA.

His Highness Azamul Umra; Imadud Daula; Rashidul Mulk Sahib-i-Jah; Mohan Sirdar Nawab Mehdi Hussein Khan Bahadur; Feroz Jang; of BAONI.

His Highness Maharaja Sewae Bhao Pertab Singh, of BIJAWAR.

His Excellency Hussein Yeman Khan Bahadur, Nawab of CAMBAY.

His Highness Maharaj Dhiraj; Sipadar-ul-Mulk; Jai Singh Deo Bahadur, of CHARKARI.

His Highness Raja Sham Singh, of CHAMBA.

His Highness Raja Bishen Nath Singh, of CHATTARPUR.

His Highness Raja Bikram Singh Bahadur, of FARIDKÔT.

His Highness Raja Gopal Singh, of JHABUA.

His Highness Raja Hira Chand, of KAHLUR.

*His Highness Raja ————, of KAPURTHALA.

His Highness Raja Bijai Sen Bahadur, of MANDI.

His Highness Raja Pertab Singh, of NARSINGARH.

His Excellency Zorawar Khanji; Fatteh Khanji; Dewan of PAHLANPUR.

His Highness Rana Sri Vikmatji, of PORBANDAR.

His Excellency Zorawar Khanji; Sher Khanji; Nawab of RADHANPUR.

His Highness Abdul Wasi Khan, Nawab of RAJGARH.

His Highness Maharana Gambhir Singhji, of RAJPIPLA.

His Highness Raja Duli Singh, of SILLANA.

His Highness Raja Bhawani Singh, of SITAMAU.

His Highness Raja Shamsher Prakash, of SIRMUR.

His Highness Raja Buddar Sen, of SUKET.

His Highness Maharaja Hindupat Bahadur, of SAMPTHAR.

12. *Princes enjoying personal salutes of* 11 *guns.*

His Highness Mahomed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of MALER KOTLA.

His Highness Thakur Sahib Waghji, of MORVI.

His Highness Raja Pertab Sah, of Garhwal, TEHRI.

13. *Chiefs to whose Chiefships salutes of* 9 *guns are attached.*

His Highness Rana Rup Daoj, of ALIRAJPUR.

His Highness Jorawar Khan Babi, Nawab of BALASINOR.

His Highness Raja Man Singh, of BARIA.

His Highness Rana Jeswant Singh, of BARWANI.

His Highness Raja Jit Singh, of CHOTA UDAIPUR.

His Highness the Sultan of FUDHLI.

His Highness the Sultan of LAHEJ.

His Highness Rana Wakht Singh, of LUNAWARRA.

* In Oudh the Ahluwalia Chief of Kapurthala enjoys the title of Raja-i-Rajagan.

His Highness Raja Jadhu Bhind Singh, of NAGÔD.
His Highness the Sir Desai of SAWANT WADI.
His Highness Raja Pertab Singh, of SONTH.

14. *Chiefs enjoying personal salutes of 9 guns.**

Sri Narain Deoji Ram Deoji, Maharawal of BANSDA.
Raja Ragbir Diyal, of BIRONDA.
Sri Gulab Singhji; Amar Singhji; Maharawal of DHARMPUR.
Jai Singhji, Thakur Sahib of DHROL.
Bhagwat Singhji, Thakur Sahib of GONDAL.
Sidi Ibrahim Khan, Nawab of JINJIRA.
Udit Pertab Deo, Raja of KHAROND.
Rao Amar Singh Bahadur, of KILCHIPUR.
Jeswant Singhji, Thakur Sahib of LIMRI.
Raja Raghbir Singh, of MAIHIR.
Sur Singhji, Thakur Sahib of PALITANA.
Baoji, Thakur Sahib of RAJKÔT.
The Sultan of SOCOTRA.
Sidi Abdul Kadar Mahomed Yakub Khan, Nawab of SUCHIN.
Dajiraj, Thakur Sahib of WADWAN.
Bane Singhji, Raj Sahib of WANKANIR.

Great Princes of the Empire.

[Personal Salutes.]

	Guns.
His Highness the Maharaja Sir Dhulip Singh, Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India	21
His Highness Nawab Mansur Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab Nazim of Bengal	19
His Excellency Nawab (Mir Turab Ali) Sir Salar Jang; Shuja-ud-Daula; Mukhtar-ul-Mulk; Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India; Minister of Haidarabad	17
His Highness Nawab Alija Amir-ul-Mulk, consort of H. H. the Begam of Bhopal	17
His Highness Prince Azim Jah Zahir-ud-Daula Bahadur, of Arcot	15
His Highness Maharaj Adhiraj Mehtab Chand Bahadur, of Bardwan	13
Her Highness Princess Vijaya Mehemi Mukta Boya Amonani, Raja Sahib, of Tanjôr	13
His Highness Maharaja Mirza Sir Viziaram Gajpatti Raj Mania Sultan Bahadur, Knight Commander of the Star of India, of Vizianagram	13
Maharaja Sir Dig Bijai Singh, of Bulrampur	9

* To these *Chiefships* no salutes are attached.

THE SOVEREIGN

State.	Age of Chief in 1877.	Chief's Name and Title.	Guns.	Area of State, Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.
Ajigarh	29	Maharaja Ranjor Singh	11	802	53,000	2,25,000	Bundela Rajput
Alirajpur	30	Rana Rup Daoj	9	830	29,000	10,000	Sisodiya Rajput
Alwar	18	Maharao Raja Mangal Singh.	15	3,000	773,593	23,00,000	Naruka Cachwaha Rajput.
Bahawalpur	16	Nawab Sadik Mahomed Khan.	17	22,000	500,000	18,72,031	Daudputra
Balasinôr	50	Nawab Jorawar Khan Babi.	9	189	41,984	80,000	Persian
Bansda	39	Maharawal Sri Gulab Singh,	9p	242	32,154	1,10,836	Sohurki Rajput
Banswarra	39	Maharawal Lachman Singh.	11	1,500	150,000	3,00,000	Sisodiya Rajput
Baoni	46	Nawab Mehedi Hussein Khan.	11	127	20,000	1,00,000	Pathan
Baria	22	Raja Man Singh	9	813	52,421	1,75,000	Chowan Rajput
Baroda	14	Maharaja Sevaji Rao Gaikwar.	21	4,399	2,000,225	1,15,00,000	Mahratta
Barwani	44	Rana Jeswant Singh	9	2,000	33,020	87,700	Sisodiya Rajput
Benares	52	Maharaja Ishri Prasada.	13	985	392,415	8,00,000	Gautam Brahman
Beronda	37	Raja Ragbir Diyal	9p	230	14,000	28,000	Raghbansi Rajput
Bhaonagar	19	Thakur Takht Singh	15p	.....	403,754	25,00,000	Gohel Rajput
Bharatpur	27	Maharaja Jeswant Singh.	17	1,974	743,710	23,75,000	Jat
Bhôpal	30	Begam Shah Jehan	19	8,200	709,290	26,83,400	Mirazikhel Afghan
Bijawar	35	Maharaja Bhao Pertab Singh.	11	920	102,000	2,25,000	Bundela Rajput
Bikanir	23	Maharaja Dungar Singh.	17	24,000	300,000	19,20,327	Rahtôr Rajput
Bundi	67	Maharao Raja Ram Singh.	17	2,300	224,000	8,00,000	Chohan Rajput
Cambay	...	Nawab Hussein Yawar Khan.	11	350	175,000	3,50,000	Pathan
Cashmir	46	Maharaja Ranbir Singh	21p	68,000	1,600,000	82,32,000	Dogra Rajput
Chamba	12	Raja Sham Singh	11	3,216	140,000	1,89,370	Rajput
Chatarpur	11	Raja Bishen Nath Singh	11	1,346	170,000	2,50,000	Puar Rajput
Charkari	25	Maharaja Dhiraj Jal Singh Deo.	11	861	121,000	5,00,000	Bundela Rajput

* *p* indicates the per-

† Where not otherwise stated, the tribute

‡ The Treaties of 1818, so often referred to, were part of a general scheme adopted by the British of those Treaties may be summed up as follows:—the Paramount Power undertook to protect the States, munication with other States, to entertain no Europeans or Americans without the consent of enemies of the British Government, to pay a fixed tribute, and to furnish a contingent of troop

§ The Kattywar Chiefs engaged to pay their tribute, keep order in their States, and not to

PRINCES OF INDIA.

Geographical Position.	Judicial Powers attached to Chiefships.	Relations with Imperial Government, Sanads, Treaties, and Engagements.	Annual Tribute,† Relief, Contingent, Scutage.
Bundelkhand.....	Inferior Powers	Sanads conferring and restoring possessions in 1807, 1812, and 1859.	Tribute Rs. 7,013, on account of Bechor District.
Central India	Inferior Powers	Letter from G. G. dated 1806, recognising validity of Peishwa's sanad.	Tribute Rs. 11,000, of which 10,000 are paid to Dhar as former feudal lord.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	Accepted protection of British by Treaty in 1803.	No tribute; troops bound to co-operate with Imperial forces when wanted.
Panjab.....	Powers of Life and Death	Relations based upon Treaty of 1838.	
Rewa Kanta	Powers of Life and Death	Passed with the Peishwa's rights to Government in 1818.	Pays tribute of Rs. 11,079.
Surat	Inferior Powers	Control of A. G. not defined by any written engagement.	Pays tribute Rs. 7,351; and in case of adopted heirs succeeding a relief of Rs. 30,000 is payable.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	Treaty of 1818‡ in force...	Tribute Rs. 38,129.
Bundelkhand	Inferior Powers	Validity of Peishwa's sanads recognized and confirmed by letter from G. G.	A relief of half a year's net revenue payable when collateral heir succeeds.
Rewa Kanta.....	Powers of Life and Death	Relations with Baria began in 1803.	Pays annually into Imperial Treasury Rs. 12,000 for protection.
Guzerat	Powers of Life and Death	Relations based upon Treaties of 1802, 1805, 1817, and 1841.	
Central India.....	Inferior Powers	Protection guaranteed.	
N.-W. Provinces	Inferior Powers	Relations defined by Regulation VII., 1828.	Rs. 2,98,600 annually to Government as revenue.
Bundelkhand	Inferior Powers	Sanad in 1807 confirming Chief's title to State.	
Kattywar	Powers of Life and Death	Executed an agreement in 1807, with other Kattywar Chiefs §	Pays tribute Rs. 1,30,000.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	The Treaty of 1805 now in force.	No tribute, or contribution to local corps.
Central India	Powers of Life and Death	Relations defined by Rai Sen Treaty, 1818.	In commutation of contingent annual payment of Rs. 2,00,000.
Bundelkhand	Inferior Powers	Deed of allegiance signed and sanad granted in 1811.	
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	First Treaty dated 1801; existing engagements those of 1818.	No tribute.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	A protected State, in which Chief is absolute.	Tribute Rs. 1,20,000.
Bombay	Powers of Life and Death	Relations based on Treaty of 1771.	Pays tribute.
Panjab.....	Powers of Life and Death	Relations based upon Treaty of 1846.	1 horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls form the annual tribute.
Panjab.....	Inferior Powers	This Chief holds his dominions under a sanad of 1848.	Tribute of Rs. 5,000 per annum is paid.
Bundelkhand	Inferior Powers	Allegiance promised and sanad granted, 1806.	Relief of quarter of a year's revenue payable on direct, and half a year's on collateral succession.
Bundelkhand	Inferior Powers	Sanads granting protection in 1804 and 1811.	Pays tribute of Rs. 8,583 for Bhena and Chandal Districts.

sonal salutes.

is paid to the Imperial Government.

Government in Central India and Rajputana for the suppression of the Pindarries. The general tenor and to mediate in their disputes with other States; while the States engaged to abstain from direct com- Paramount Power, to regard as friends the friends of the British Government, and as enemies the required.

on their neighbours.

State.	Age of Chief in 1877.	Chief's Name and Title.	Guns.	Area of State, Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.
Chota Udaipur ...	45	Raja Jit Singh	9	873	62,913	3,00,000	Chowan Rajput .....
Cochin	42	Muta Tambaran Rava Virma.	17	1,361	598,253	13,08,514	Chettiar .....
Dattia	32	Maharaja Bhawani Singh.	15	920	180,000	10,00,000	Bundela Rajput .....
Dewas	20	Raja Krishnaji Rao Puar.	15	2,576	121,809	6,02,800	Puar Rajput.....
	17	Raja Narain Rao Puar.	15				
Dhar	34	Maharaja Anand Rao Puar.	15	2,500	150,000	8,00,000	Puar Rajput.....
Dharmpur	36	Sri Narain Deo Ram Das.	9p	794½	74,500	2,50,000	Sisodiya Rajput.....
Dhrôl	53	Thakur Jai Singh	9p	.....	18,321	1,50,000	Jhareja Rajput .....
Dhôlpur	14	Rana Nehal Singh	15	1,600	500,000	11,00,000	Jat .....
Drangdra	40	Raj Sahib Man Singh...	15p	.....	37,949	4,00,000	Jhala Rajput .....
Dungarpur	38	Maharawal Udai Singh	15	1,000	100,000	1,50,000	Sisodiya Rajput .....
Edar	16	Maharaja Kesar Singh Jowar Singh.	15	.....	217,382	2,50,000	Rahtôr Rajput.....
Faridkôt	35	Raja Bikram Singh.....	11	600	68,000	3,00,000	Burar Jat .....
Garhwal (Tehri)...	27	Raja Pratap Sah	11p	4,180	150,000	80,000	Kshatri .....
Gondal	12	Thakur Bhagwat Singh	9p	.....	137,217	8,80,000	Jhareja Rajput .....
Gwallor.....	44	Maharaja Jiaji Rao Sindia.	21p	33,119	2,500,000	1,20,00,000	Mahratta .....
Haiderabad.....	11	Nizam Mahbub Ali Khan.	21	98,000	10,500,000	2,00,00,000	Pathan .....
Indôr	44	Maharaja Tukaji Rao Holkar.	21p	8,000	635,000	50,00,000	Mahratta .....
Jaipur	44	Maharaja Ram Singh.	21p	15,250	1,995,000	47,50,000	Cuchwaha Rajput ...
Jaisalmir	20	Maharawal Bairi Sal.	15	12,250	75,000	1,00,000	Jadu Bhatti Rajput.
Jaora	23	Nawab Ismael Khan.	13	872	85,500	7,99,300	Pathan .....
Jhabua	36	Raja Gopal Singh	11	1,500	55,000	2,25,000	Rahtôr Rajput .....
Jhallawar.....	13	Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh.	15	2,500	226,000	16,00,000	Jhala Rajput .....
Jhind	43	Raja Sangat (Raghbir) Singh.	13p	1,236	311,000	6,50,000	Sikh (Sidhu Jat) ...
Jinjira	57	Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Khan.	9p	324	82,496	3,27,000	Abyssinian .....
Junagarh	40	Nawab Mohabbat Khan.	15p	.....	380,921	15,00,000	Babi family .....
Kachh	38	Rao Mirza	17	6,500	500,000	13,00,000	Jhareja Rajput .....
Kahlur (Bilaspur).	42	Raja Hira Chand.....	11	448	60,000	1,00,000	Rajput .....
Kapurthala	...	Raja (Kharak Singh)...	11	800	250,000	17,00,000	Jat Kalal .....
Karauli.....	...	Maharaja	17	1,870	124,000	5,00,000	Jadon Rajput .....
Kela'at	...	Khan	19	160,000	500,000	.....	Beluchi .....

Geographical Position.	Judicial Powers attached to Chiefships.	Relations with Imperial Government, Sanads Treaties, and Engagements.	Annual Tribute, Relief, Contingent, Scutage.
Rewa Kanta	Powers of Life and Death	Gaikwar ceded this State to British Government in 1820.	Pays Gaikwar annual tribute Rs. 8,769.
Madras	Powers of Life and Death	In subsidiary alliance under Treaty of 1809.	Pays Rs. 2,00,000 tribute.
Bundelkhand	Powers of Life and Death	Relations defined by Treaty of 1804 and again in 1818.	Pays Sindia, through Imperial Government, Rs. 15,000 (Nana Sahi) tribute.
Central India	Inferior Powers	Taken under protection by Treaty, 1818.	Support of contingent commuted to annual payment, Rs. 35,000 (Hali).
Malwa	Inferior Powers	Taken under protection by Treaty in 1819. Confiscated for rebellion but restored after 1857	Annual contribution to local corps Rs. 19,656.
Surat	Inferior Powers	Control of the Agent to the Governor not defined by any Treaty.	Pays an annual sum (Chauth on dues) of Rs. 7,000.
Kattywar	Inferior Powers	Executed the (Kattywar) agreement in 1807.	Pays tribute.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	Brought under protection by Treaty in 1804.	
Kattywar	Powers of Life and Death	Executed the (Kattywar) agreement in 1807.	Pays tribute.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	Allegiance transferred from Dhar to British Government in 1818.	Rs. 27,387 tribute.
Mahi Kanta	Powers of Life and Death	An agreement executed in 1830 defines relations of all the Mahi Kanta Chiefs.	Pays Maharaja Gaikwar an annual Ghasdana of Rs. 30,399.
Cis-Satlej	Inferior Powers	This State is held under sanad of 1863.	No tribute; no contingent.
N. W. Provinces	Inferior Powers	Conferred by Treaty for services.	No tribute.
Kattywar	Inferior Powers	Executed the (Kattywar) agreement in 1807.	Pays tribute.
Central India	Powers of Life and Death	Relations based upon Treaties of 1731, 1735, 1804, 1805, 1817, 1818, 1820, 1844.	Contributes Rs. 10,650 towards Malwa Bhil Corps.
Deccan	Powers of Life and Death	Relations fixed by subsid. Treaties, 1759, '66, '93, 1800	Districts of Berar assigned for support of contingent.
Central India	Powers of Life and Death	Relations defined by Treaty of Mandisor, 1818.	Capitalized contribution to Malwa Bhil Corps by payment of Rs. 23,81,529.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	Lord Lake entered into subsidiary alliance, 1803, Treaty now in force that of 1818.	Pays an annual sum of Rs. 4,00,000.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	Relations established by Treaty in 1818.	No tribute.
Malwa	Inferior Powers	Relations based upon Treaty of Mandisor.	Liable to pay Holkar Relief of Rs. 2,00,000. Contributes (Hali) Rs. 1,61,810 to Local Contingent.
Central India	Inferior Powers	A mediatized tributary of Holkar's.	Annual contribution of Rs. 1,474 to Local Corps.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	(This State was founded in 1838.) A protected State.	Tribute Rs. 80,000.
Cis-Satlej	Powers of Life and Death	No Treaty: relations determined by sanads.	A contingent of 25 horsemen is furnished to the British Government.
Bombay	Inferior Powers	Under immediate control of British Government.	
Kattywar	Powers of Life and Death	Entered into engagement in 1807.	Pays tribute Rs. 28,324.
Bombay	Powers of Life and Death	Treaties of 1809 and 1810 define relations.	Rs. 1,86,949 are paid as tribute.
Cis-Satlej	Inferior Powers	A sanad of 1815 defines the relations.	No tribute.
Trans-Satlej	Inferior Powers	The present position of this State is based upon sanads.	Rs 1,81,000 payable in commutation for military service.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	Treaty concluded in 1817 now in force.	No tribute, or contingent, but will furnish troops when called upon.
N. W. Frontier	Powers of Life and Death	Treaty concluded in 1877.	

State.	Age of Chief in 1877.	Chief's Name and Title.	Guns.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.
Kharond	38	Raja Udet Pratap Deo.	9p	3,745	133,483	20,000	Gunga Bania .....
Kilchipur	42	Rao Amar Singh.....	9p	304	30,900	1,75,000	Khichi Rajput.....
Kishengarh	42	Maharaja Pirthi Singh.	17p	724	105,000	13,00,00	Rahtor Rajput .....
Kolhapur	14	Maharaja Sevaji Chatrapati.	19	3,194	802,691	30,47,243	Mahratta .....
Kôta	40	Maharao Chattar Singh	17	5,000	450,000	20,00,000	Chohan Rajput .....
Khairpur	63	Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur.	15	6,109	127,000	3,40,000	Beluchi .....
Kuch Behar.....	15	Raja Nripendro Narain Bhup.	13	1,306	532,565	10,00,000	Rajbangshi .....
Limri	18	Thakur Jeswant Singh	9p	.....	46,000	2,00,000	Jhala Rajput .....
Lunawarra	17	Rana Wakt Singh.	9	388	74,813	1,25,000	Solanki Rajput .....
Maisur	15	Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar.	21	27,077	5,055,412	1,02,09,723	Jadu Rajput .....
Maler Kotla.....	20	Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan.	9	165	46,200	2,00,000	Afghan .....
Mandi	30	Raja Bijai Sen	11	1,200	135,000	3,65,000	Chanda Bansi Rajput.
Manipur	...	Maharaja Chanderkirti Singh.	11	8,000	126,000	50,000	Khattri .....
Marwar (Jodhpur).	40	Maharaja Jeswant Singh.	19p	35,670	2,000,000	25,00,000	Rahtor Rajput .....
Mewar (Udaipur).	19	Maharana Sajjan Singh.	21p	11,614	1,161,400	64,00,000	Sisodiya Rajput.....
Morvi	19	Thakur Waghji	11p	.....	90,616	6,55,000	Jhareja Rajput .....
Maihir	27	Raja Raghbir Singh ...	9p	400	70,000	80,000	Jogi .....
Nabha	34	Raja Hira Singh	13p	863	300,000	6,50,000	Sikh (Sidhu Jat) ...
Nagôd	22	Raja Jadhu Bhind Singh.	9p	450	75,000	1,50,000	Purihar Rajput .....
Narsingarh	27	Raja Pertab Singh	11	720	87,800	4,00,000	Umat Rajput .....
Nauanagar	51	Jam Sri Wibhaji	15p	.....	200,847	15,00,000	Jhareja Rajput .....
Pahlanpur	54	Dewan Zorawar Khan.	11	2,384	216,000	4,00,000	Afghan .....
Partabgarh	31	Maharawal Udai Singh	15	1,460	150,000	6,00,000	Sisodiya Rajput ...
Panna	36	Maharaja Rudr Pertab Singh.	11	2,555	183,000	5,00,000	Bundela Rajput.....
Palitana	33	Thakur Sur Singh	9p	.....	51,256	3,00,000	Gohel Rajput .....

Geographical Position.	Judicial Powers attached to Chiefships.	Relations with Imperial Government, Sanads, Treaties, and Engagements.	Annual Tribute, Relief, Contingent, Scutage.
Central Provinces ...	Inferior Powers	Relations with Government regulated by a sanad.	Pays tribute.
Bhopal.....	Inferior Powers	Relations began in 1819, when Government mediated in a disputed succession.	Pays tribute Rs. 13,138 to Sindia through British Government.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	Treaty of 1818 now in force.	No tribute, or contingent contribution.
Bombay	Inferior Powers	Relations defined by sanad.	
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	Relations based upon Treaty of 1817.	Tribute Rs. 1,84,720; and 2,00,000 in support of Deoli Force.
Sindh	Powers of Life and Death	Relations defined by Treaties of 1832 and 1838.	Engages to furnish troops when wanted for Imperial service.
Lower Provinces of Bengal.	Inferior Powers	Relations determined by Treaty of 1773.	Tribute Rs. 67,700.
Kattywar	Powers of Life and Death	Executed the (Kattywar) agreement in 1807.	Pays tribute.
Rewa Kanta	Powers of Life and Death	State became entitled to protection by engagement of 1822.	Pays Gaikwar Sia Sahi Rs. 6,001, and Sindia Baba Sahi Rs. 12,001.
Madras	Powers of Life and Death	Relations defined by tripartite and subsidiary treaties of 1799.	An annual payment of Rs.24,50,000 is made for the support of a contingent.
Cis-Satlej	Inferior Powers	Relations based upon sanad of 1862.	Furnishes contingent 25 horsemen for imperial service.
Trans-Satlej	Inferior Powers	State conferred by British upon Raja by sanad, 1846.	Rs. 1,00,000 payable annually as nazarana.
N.E. Frontier	Inferior Powers	The position of Manipur as an independent but protected state is defined by a Treaty.	No tribute is payable by Manipur.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	Existing relations detailed in Treaty of 1818.	Annual tribute Rs. 98,000, contingent of 1,500 horse when wanted, and Rs. 1,15,000 in support Erinpura Force.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	Relations based upon Treaty of 1818.	Annual tribute 2,00,000 Rs., and 50,000 towards support Bhil Corps.
Kattywar	Powers of Life and Death	Executed the (Kattywar) agreement in 1807.	Pays tribute.
Baghelkhand.....	Inferior Powers	Maihir conferred upon the family found in possession after Treaty of Bassein.	No tribute.
Cis-Satlej	Powers of Life and Death	Relations determined by sanads.	A contingent of 50 horsemen is due for Imperial service.
Baghelkand	Inferior Powers	State held on condition of fidelity and allegiance.	Relief is payable on accession of Chief.
Bhopal.....	Inferior Powers	Allegiance transferred from Holkar to British Government in 1818.	Pays Holkar, through Government, Rs. 85,000 (Bhopal).
Kattywar	Powers of Life and Death	Entered into engagements, with other Kattywar Chiefs, in 1807.	Pays tribute Rs. 50,312.
Bombay	Powers of Life and Death	British Government invested Chief with his powers in 1813.	Pays Gaikwar tribute Rs. 45,500; and maintains subsidiary force of 150 horse and 100 foot at disposal of Imperial Government.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	The Treaty of 1818 is in force.	Rs. 58,337 paid to Holkar through British Treasury, and 72,700 British Government.
Bundelkhand	Inferior Powers	Relations determined by sanads in 1807 and 1811.	Pays tribute of Rs. 9,955 on districts of Seorajpur and Ektown.
Kattywar	Powers of Life and Death	Executed the (Kattywar) agreement in 1807.	Pays tribute.

State.	Age of Chief in 1877.	Chief's Name and Title.	Guns.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.
Pattiala	4	Maharaja	17	5,412	1,650,000	44,00,000	Sikh (Sidhu Jat)
Porbandar	58	Rana Sri Vikmatji	11	.....	72,077	4,00,000	Jetwa Rajput
Radhanpur	38	Nawab Bismilla Khan.	11	833	91,579	5,00,000	Persian
Rajgarh	63	Nawab Abdul Wasa Khan.	11	642	75,742	3,50,000	Umat Rajput, originally.
Rajpipla	32	Raja Gambhir Singh...	11	1,514	120,036	.....	Gohel Rajput
Rajkót	21	Thakur Baoji	9p	.....	36,770	1,60,000	Jareja Rajput
Rampur	45	Nawab Kalb Ali Khan.	15p	945	507,013	14,60,400	Barez Pathan
Rewa	43	Maharaja Raghuraj Singh.	19p	13,000	2,035,000	25,00,000	Baghel Rajput
Ratlam	17	Raja Ranjit Singh	13	1,200	100,000	5,80,000	Rahtor Rajput
Sampthar	54	Maharaja Hindupat	11	175	108,000	4,00,000	Gujar Ahir
Sawantwadi	16	Sir Desai Raghunath Sawant Bhonsle.	9	900	190,814	2,94,000	Mahratta
Serohi	19	Rao Kesri Singh	15	3,200	55,000	1,10,000	Chohan Rajput
Sikkim	17	Maharaja Thotab Namguay.	15	1,650	7,000	7,000	Tepcha
Sillana	39	Raja Duli Singh	11	500	27,000	1,21,400	Rahtor Rajput
Sirmur (Nahan)	32	Raja Shamsher Prakash.	11	1,096	90,000	2,85,054	Rajput
Sitamau	41	Raja Bhawani Singh	11	350	29,400	1,50,000	Rahtor Rajput
Sonth	17	Raja Pratap Singh	9	394	49,675	80,000	Puar Rajput
Suket	40	Raja Buddar Sen	11	420	45,358	67,754	Rajput
Tippera	40	Raja Birchand	13	3,867	74,242	1,86,932	Kshetrya
Tonk	26	Nawab Mahomed Ibrahim Ali Khan.	17p	2,730	320,000	11,00,000	Bonai Pathan
Travancor	45	Maharaja Rama Virma.	21p	6,653	2,311,379	53,50,000	Nair
Urcha	23	Maharaja Mohendar Pertab Singh.	17p	2,000	195,000	9,00,000	Bundela Rajput
Wadwan	16	Thakur Dajiraj	9p	.....	45,431	3,50,000	Jhala Rajput
Wankanir	35	Raj Sahib Bani Singh...	9p	.....	28,750	1,25,000	Jhala Rajput

Geographical Position.	Judicial Powers attached to Chiefships.	Relations with Imperial Government, Sanads, Treaties, and Engagements.	Annual Tribute, Relief, Contingent, Scutage.
Cis-Satlej	Powers of Life and Death	No Treaty: relations regulated by sanads.	Contingent of 100 men furnished British Government, and a Relief is payable on succession of collateral heirs.
Kattywar	Inferior Powers	Executed the (Kattywar) engagement in 1807.	Pays tribute Rs. 21,202.
Bombay (Pahlanpur Agency).	Powers of Life and Death	Relations based upon Treaty of 1813 and Engagement of 1820.	Tribute remitted in 1825.
Bhopal	Inferior Powers	Allegiance transferred from Sindia to British Government in 1818.	Pays Sindia, through Government, Rs. 85,000 per annum.
Rewa Kanta	Powers of Life and Death	Became a feudatory in 1821.	Pays through Imperial Treasury annual tribute of Rs. 65,001 to Gaikwar.
Kattywar	Powers of Life and Death	Executed the (Kattywar) agreement in 1807.	Pays tribute Rs. 18,991.
Rohilkhand	Powers of Life and Death	Relations based upon Treaty of 1774.	No tribute.
Baghelkhand	Powers of Life and Death	Relations determined by Treaty of 1812.	No tribute.
Malwa	Inferior Powers	Allegiance transferred from Sindia to British Government. Tribute paid under terms of Treaty concluded in 1860.	Tribute (formerly payable to Sindia) Rs. 84,000 (Salim Sahi).
Bundelkhand	Powers of Life and Death	Taken under protection by Treaty of 1817.	Pays Relief on succession.
Bombay	Inferior Powers	The Treaty of 1812 is in force.	Local Regiment maintained under command Political Superintendent.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	The Treaty of 1823 defines the relations.	Tribute Rs. 7,500.
Lower Provinces of Bengal.	Powers of Life and Death	Relations defined by Treaty of 1861.	(Tributary to China.)
Malwa	Inferior Powers	Allegiance transferred from Sindia to British Government under Treaty of 1860.	Tribute Rs. 42,000 (Salim Sahi), formerly payable to Sindia.
Cis-Satlej	Inferior Powers	State restored under terms of Treaty of 1815.	No tribute.
Malwa	Inferior Powers	Allegiance transferred from Sindia to British Government in 1818.	Tribute Rs. 5,000 payable to Sindia through Imperial Treasury.
Rewa Kanta	Powers of Life and Death	British Government assumed control in 1819.	Pays tribute of Rs. 7,000.
Trans-Satlej	Inferior Powers	This State was granted by a sanad of 1846.	Annual nazarana of Rs. 11,000 is paid.
N.E. Frontier	Powers of Life and Death	No Treaty. Receives investiture from, and pays nazarana to, British Government.	Pays Rs. 67,700 as tribute.
Rajputana	Powers of Life and Death	Relations based upon Treaty of 1817.	No tribute or contingent contribution.
Madras	Powers of Life and Death	Relations defined by Treaties of 1795 and 1805	Pays Rs. 8,00,000 tribute.
Bundelkhand	Powers of Life and Death	Offensive and defensive Treaty signed Banda, 1812.	No tribute.
Kattywar	Powers of Life and Death	Executed (Kattywar) engagement in 1807.	Pays tribute Rs. 32,497.
Kattywar	Powers of Life and Death	Executed the (Kattywar) agreement in 1807.	Pays tribute.

PETTY CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF THE PANJAB.

State.	Chief's age in 1877	Chief's Name and Title.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.	Remarks.
Kalsia	23	Sirdar Bishen Singh ...	155	62,000	1,30,000	Sikh (Jat)	Ranks 17th in list of P Chiefs. Possesses eign powers in hi territories, but c sentences require c mation.
Pataudi	21	Nawab Mukhtar Hussein Ali Khan.	50	20,990	81,000	Afghan	He is required to fu British Government a force of 400 ho wanted.
Loharu	44	Nawab Aianddin Ahmed Khan.	285	22,000	66,000	Afghan	A contingent of 200 must be furnished vernment if wanted
Dujana	37	Nawab Mahomed Sadat Ali Khan.	100	27,000	60,000	Afghan	Required to furnis horse if called upo
Nalaghar	73	Raja Uggur Singh	256	70,000	90,000	Rajput	Pays an annual of Rs. 5,000.
Keuntal	50	Raja Mahender Sain ...	116	50,000	60,000	Rajput	Feudal lord of pett of Theog, Ghund and Khairi.
Koti	42	Rana Bishen Chand ...	36	2,500	6,000	Rajput	Pays Keuntal annu bute of Rs. 500.
Theog	42	Thakur Hari Chand ...	10	3,000	3,300	Rajput	Pays Keuntal Rs. tribute.
Madhan	36	Thakur Bishen Chand.	13	1,000	1,600	Rajput	An offshoot from Kal
Ghund	22	Thakur Kishen Singh .	3	1,000	1,000	Rajput	Pays Keuntal Rs. 2 bute.
Ratesh	57	Thakur Ram Singh ...	3	437	200	Rajput	An offshoot from Sir
Baghal	60	Raja Kishen Singh	124	22,000	60,000	Puar Rajput	Raised to rank of Raj
Baghat	18	Rana Dhulip Singh ...	124	10,000	8,000	Rajput	Cantonment of K stands in the sta
Jubal	42	Rana Karm Chand	288	40,000	30,000	Rajput	Originally tributai mur.
Kumharsain	27	Rana Hira Singh	90	10,000	10,000	Rajput	State founded abo A.D.
Bhajji	53	Rana Bahadur Singh...	96	19,000	23,000	Rajput	Pays British Gov annual tribute Rs
Mailog	48	Thakur Dhulip Chand .	48	9,000	10,000	Rajput	Annual tribute to ment Rs. 1,440.
Balsain	56	Rana Bhup Singh	51	6,000	7,000	Rajput	Pays Government annua tribute Rs. 1,180.
Dhami	24	Rana Fatteh Singh	20¾	5,500	8,000	Rajput	Founded in 14th century.
Kothar	32	Rana Jai Chand	20	4,000	5,000	Rajput	Pays Government annual tribute Rs. 1,000.
Kunhiar	43	Thakur Tegh Singh ...	8	2,500	4,000	Rajput	Pays Government Rs. 180 tribute.
Mangal	48	Rana Jit Singh	12½	800	700	Rajput	Formerly a feudatory of Kahlur.
Beja	49	Thakur Udai Chand ...	4	800	1,000	Rajput	Pays Government annual tribute Rs. 180.
Darkoti	62	Rana Ram Singh	5	700	600	Rajput	The founder of the family came from Marwar.
Tiroj	...	Thakur Kidar Singh ...	67	6,000	10,000	Rajput	Formerly part of Sirmur, and presented by Raja of Sirmur to Kidar Sing, 24 degrees removed from present Rana.
Sangri	93	Rana Jhaggar Singh...	16	700	1,000	Rajput	An offshoot from Kulu.

'ETTY CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF THE N. W. PROVINCES.

State.	Chief's age in 1877.	Chief's Name and Title.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.	Remarks.
al	41	Nawab 'Azmat Ali Khan.	.....	.....	40,000	Persian	Also borne on the rolls of Panjab Nobles.
ı (Aligarh) ...	77	Raja Tikam Singh	.....	.....	.....	Baisni Jat	The Raja is a C.S.I.
war (Agra) ...	...	Raja Mahendra Singh.	.....	.....	50,000	Bhadauriya Rajput	Representative of a family once almost of sovereign rank.
gra)	3	Raja Chitar Pal Singh	.....	.....	4,00,000	Jadon Rajput	The chief of this house rendered distinguished service in the Mutiny.
er (Etawa) .	48	Raja Lakhindar Singh.	.....	.....	.....	Chauhan Rajput ...	Said to be descended from the Great Pirthiraj of Delhi.
(Etawa)	...	Rani Baisni (widow) ...	.....	.....	55,954	Sengar Rajput	State now under Court of Wards.
tawa)	23	Raja Raghunath Singh	.....	.....	.....	Sengar Rajput	Chief of the Sengar tribe.
r (Etah)	51	Raja Ramchander Singh.	.....	.....	.....	Rahtor Rajput	Lineal descendant of ancient kings of Kanauj.
(Etah)	26	Raja Kushhal Singh ...	.....	.....	.....	Chauhan Rajput ...	Belongs to Raja of Mainpuri's family.
ri	28	Raja Pertab Siugh	.....	.....	.....	Chauhan Rajput ...	Pays Government revenue of Rs. 57,866.
inpuri)	...	Raja Narotam Singh...	.....	.....	.....	Chauhan Rajput ...	Pays a revenue to Government of Rs. 10,500.
arukhabad)	23	Raja Udit Narain Singh.	.....	.....	.....	Bhagela Rajput ...	Pays in revenue Rs. 1,43,708.
abad	70	Nawab Tajammal Hussein Khan.	.....	.....	.....	Bangash Pathan...	Settled here since 17th century.
awa, n (Shahjehanpur).	64	Raja Jagganath Singh.	.....	.....	.....	Gaur Rajput	Pays in revenue Rs. 94,121.
·othar (Fatehpur).	31	Raja Lachman Singh...	.....	.....	24,661	Rajput	State founded in 1691.
Fatehpur)	52	Nawab Ahmed Hussein Khan.	.....	.....	13,113	Persian	Descended from a follower of the Emperor Humaiun.
rgal (Fatehpur) ...	40	Raja Lala Sheo Ram Singh.	.....	.....	1,552	Gautam Rajput ...	Government claim Rs. 810.
andha (Allahabad).	17	Raja Lala Ram Partab Singh.	.....	.....	.....	Gaharwar Kshattri.	This family claims to be descended from Raja Jai Chand of Kanauj, killed 1193.
ddapur (Jaunpur)	23	Raja Harihar Datt Dube.	.....	.....	.....	Dube Brahman.....	Pays in revenue Rs. 1,80,245
ajabazar (Jaunpur)	61	Raja Mahesh Narain ...	.....	.....	.....	Raghubansi Kshattri.	Revenue payable to Government Rs. 25,153.
zamgarh)	...	Raja Mahomed Salamat Khan.	.....	.....	.....	Descended from a converted Gautam Rajput.	The Estate was granted to Abhiman Singh by Emperor Jehangir in 1609.
antit (Mirzapur)...	14	Raja Bhup Indar Bahadur Singh	.....	.....	2,00,000	Gaharwar Rajput..	Said to be a branch of the Rahtors of Kanauj.
gori Barhar (Mirzapur).	...	Rani Bedsan Kunwar..	.....	.....	.....	Chandel	Family said to be descended from Raja Parimalik of Mahoba, in Bundelkhand.
ograuli (Mirzapur).	...	Raja Udit NaraínSingh	.....	.....	.....	Benban Kshattri.	Pays Government Rs. 701 in revenue.
aigarh (Mirzapur).	...	Rani Pirthi Rajkunwar	.....	.....	32,137	Barhar Chandel ...	Present incumbent widow of Raja Ram Sarn Sah.
ldi (Ghazipur) ...	21	Raja Thakur Pershad Narain Deo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Descended from Haiobans of Ratapur. Rendered service in Mutiny.
nsi (Basti)	...	Raja Ram Singh	.....	.....	.....	Bisen Rajput	The late Raja, distinguished for his loyalty, was a C.S.I.
bull (Basti)	...	Raja Bhowani Ghulam Pal.	.....	.....	.....	Surajbansi Kshattri	

* These nobles are arranged with reference to their precedence as taken at the Darbars of the Lieutenant-Governor of the W. P.

State.	Chief's age in 1877.	Chief's Name and Title.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.	Remarks.
Basti	...	Raja Mahesh Sitla Baksh Singh.	.....	.....	.....	Kalhan Rajput ...	Family traces desce Udha Raj Singl seized Pargana o sur Nagar Basti 1330.
Unaula (Gorakhpur).	...	Raja Rudra Pertab Singh.	.....	.....	.....	Bisen Rajput.	
Majhauli (Gorakhpur).	...	Raja Udai Narain Mal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	The possessions of t family once e: over parganas of pur, Sidhua, and
Tamkuhi (Gorakhpur).	...	Raja Kishen Pertab Bahadur Sahay.	.....	.....	.....	Bhoinhar Rajut ...	Descended from Rajas of Hoshiarp Saran.
Gopalpur (Gorakhpur).	...	Raja Mahadeo Chand..	.....	.....	.....	Kausik Rajput	Founded by Raja 14th century: l Mutiny, and r with large grant
Rampur (Jalaun) ...	...	Raja Man Singh	.....	.....	30,000	Kachwaha Rajput	Rendered good se Mutiny.
Jagamanpur (Jalaun).	...	Raja Rup Singh	.....	.....	.....	Sengar	Estates conferre Raja Bapuki in Raja of Kanauj dower with his da
Kaksis (Jalaun).....	...	Raja Gajendar Bali ...	.....	.....	.....	Kachwaha Rajput.	Family traces b Kokal Deo Rajh of about the year 10
Hardui (Jalaun).....	...	Raja Paup Singh	.....	.....	.....	Sengar	Sarang Deo is said founded the fa: 1095.
Beona (Jalaun)	...	Raja Parachat.....	.....	.....	.....	Bundela Rajput ...	Title of Raja conf Mahrattas in 174
Kashipur (Tarai) ...	...	Raja Sheoraj Singh ...	.....	.....	80,000	Chandansi Rajput .	Rendered service it

NOBLES OF THE N. W. P. HOLDING TITLES FOR LIFE, ARRANG ACCORDING TO THE DATES ON WHICH THE TITLES WERE CONFERRED.

1. Raja Hardeo Buksh of Hardui, Oudh, October 1858.
2. Raja Banspat Singh of Barah, Allahabad, November 1858.
3. Raja Dilsukh Rai of Bilram, Etah, August 1859.
4. Raja Tejbal Singh of Daiya, Allahabad, August 1859.
5. Raja Ran Mast Singh of Katehra, Jhansi, September 1859.
6. Raja Jeswant Rao of Lakhna, Etawah, September 1859.
7. Raja Kesho Rao Dinkar of Gursarai, Jhansi, December 1859.
8. Raja Jai Kishen Das, Muradabad, January 1860.
9. Raja Kalka Prasada, Bareilly, December 1867.
10. Raja Lachman Singh of Karauli, Mainpuri, January 1869.
11. Nawab Mahomed Faiz Ali Khan of Pahasu, Bulandshahr, September 1870.
12. Raja Shambu Narain Singh, Benares, January 1871.
13. Raja Jagat Singh of Tajpur, Bijnôr, December 1873.
14. Raja Siva Prasada, Benares, March 1874.
15. Raja Ranbhir Singh, Dehra Dhun, September 1875.
16. Nawab Sayyid Ali Shah of Sirdhana, Mirath, June 1876.

PETTY CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF CENTRAL INDIA.

BUNDELKHAND.

State.	Chief's age in 1877.	Chief's Name and Title.	Area of State, Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.	Remarks.
Bhaisonda	55	Choubey Zirat Prasada	12	6,000	11,000	Brahman	One of the Kalinjer Choubeys.
Kamta Rajola	30	Rao Bharat Prasada	4	2,000	3,000	Kayath	Kamta is a celebrated Hindu shrine.
Naigoa Rebai	37	Thakorain Larli Duleiya.	16	4,000	10,000	Dowa Ahir	This Jaghir granted by sanad, 1807.
Jigni	17	Rao Lachman Singh	17	4,000	14,000	Bundela	A Relief of a quarter of a year's net revenue payable on succession by adoption.
Jasso	43	Dewan Bhopal Singh	74	4,000	14,000	Bundela	Chief descended from Chattar Sal.
Logassi	21	Rao Bahadur Khet Singh.	40	5,000	10,000	Bundela	An offshoot from Panna.
Pahara	20	Choubey Radha Charan	10	4,000	13,000	Brahman	80 foot-soldiers entertained.
Behut	19	Rao Mahum Singh	15	5,000	13,000	Bundela	An offshoot from Urcha.
Behri	30	Rao Bijai Singh	30	6,000	21,000	Puar Rajput	A force of 25 horse and 125 foot maintained.
Gurihar	66	Rao Bahadur Rudar Singh.	72	12,000	50,000	Brahman	Received dress of honour worth 10,000 rupees for loyalty in 1857.
Geroli	63	Dewan Bahadur Parichut.	50	6,000	15,000	Bundela	Gopal Singh of Geroli was one of the most active opponents of the British occupation of Bundelkhand.

BAGHELKHAND.

Sohawal	26	Rais Lall Sher Jang Bahadur Singh.	300	50,000	70,000	Rajput	The present Chief was educated at the Benares College.
Koti	48	Rais Rang Bahadur Singh.	100	30,000	65,000	Rajput	Formerly a feudatory of Panna.

BHIL AGENCY.*

Jobat	11	Rana Sarup Singh	200	8,000	17,000	Rahtor Rajput	An offshoot from Jodhpur.
Nimkhera	15	Bhumia Dariou Singh	.....	.....	.....	Bhil	Adopted by Kannak Singh. Tributary to Dhar.
Mota Barkhera	42	Thakur Barad Singh	.....	.....	.....	Rajput	This Chief's relations with Dhar and Sindia were mediatized in 1820.
Kali Baori	13	Bhumia Sher Singh	.....	.....	12,000	Bhil	Answerable for robberies in six Bhil villages.
Kachi Baroda	40	Thakur Dalel Singh	.....	.....	.....	Rajput	Tributary to Dhar, pays Rs. 9,459.
Bakhtgarh	16	Thakur Pertab Singh	.....	.....	60,000	Rajput	
Matwar	14	Rana Ranjit Singh	.....	.....	3,700	Rajput	A tributary of Dhar, pays Rs. 16,502.
Jamnia	22	Ressaldar Hamir Singh	.....	.....	15,000	Bhil	Has relations with Gwalior, Indor, and Dhar.

* Rana Sarup Singh, Bhumia Dariou Singh, Bhumia Sher Singh, Thakur Pertab Singh, Ressaldar Hamir Singh, Rana Ranjit Singh are receiving their education at the Residency (Rajkumar) College, Indor.

PETTY CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

State.	Chief's age in 1877.	Chief's Name and Title.	Area of State, Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.	Remarks.
Bastar	34	Raja Bhairo Deo	13,000	73,856	92,135	Rajput	This family is said to have come from Warangal, in the Dakhan, about the beginning of the 14th century.
Sonpur	38	Raja Niladri Singh Deo	1,000	130,713	18,000	Chauhan Rajput	Niladri Singh has received the title of Bahadur, for services in the field.
Raighar	53	Raja Ghanagam Singh.	1,486	63,304	7,500	Gond	There are 500 villages in this State.
Saranghar	12	Raja Bhawani Pratap Singh.	540	37,091	8,000	Raj Gond	According to tradition, this State was founded nearly eighteen hundred years ago.
Patna	33	Raja Sur Pratap Deo	2,399	93,636	25,000	Rajput	The present Chief has been deposed for maladministration. His family have ruled Patna for 31 generations.
Rairakhol	58	Raja Bishen Chandar Janamum.	833	12,660	6,000	Jamuni Rajput	Iron ore is plentiful in this State.
Bamra	29	Raja Sadhal Deo	1,988	53,613	6,000	Gangabansi Rajput	Magnificent *sal* forests in this State. An ancient road to Calcutta, fallen into disuse, passed through it from W. to E.
Sakti	44	Raja Ranjit Singh	115	8,304	8,131	Gond	This Chief has been deposed for misconduct and oppression.
Kawarda	27	Rajpal Singh	887	75,462	53,560	Raj Gond	The High Priest of the Kabir Panthi sect lives here, and attracts devotees from all parts of India.
Kondka	66	Mahant Lachmandass.	174	29,590	22,032	Bairagi	The Raja of Nagpur conferred this estate on Rup Dass, founder of the family, in 1750.
Kanker	28	Raja Narhar Deo	1,000	43,552	15,000	Rajput	According to tradition, the founder of this family was raised to the throne by a *plébiscite* in very ancient times.
Khairaghar	...	.....	940	122,264	1,17,635	Raj Gond	The late Raja, Lall Fatch Singh, was deposed.
Nandgaon	57	Mahant Ghasi Dass	884	148,554	90,097	Bairagi	The succession to this State is maintained by adoption, celibacy being a principle of this sect of Bairagis.
Makrai	28	Raja Lachu Shah, *alias* Bharat Shah.	215	13,648	22,000	Gond	This family originally held the taluka of Kalibhit, in the Hoshangabad district.

THE PETTY CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF ORISSA.

The following 17 *Chiefs are under the Superintendent, Tributary Mahals.*

State.	Chief's age in 1877.	Chief's Name and Title.	Area, of State, Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.	Remarks.
Autghar	33	Raja Sri Karan Bhagirathi Bewarta Patnaik.	168	26,366	14,930	Kayath	This State formerly belonged to the kings of Orissa.
Autmullick	56	Jogendro Saont	730	14,536	7,100	Kadamba Bangsau	Pays British Government tribute Rs. 480 annually.
Barombha	26	Raja Dasrathi Birbar Mungruj Mohapatur.	134	24,261	26,060	Kshattri	The ancestor of this family is said to have been a famous wrestler, to whom the Orissa king presented two villages.
Boad	56	Raja Petambar Deo ...	2,064	108,868	7,000	Kshattri	This principality dates back 1000 years, through 70 generations of princes.
Daspulla	24	Raja Choitan Deo Bhunj.	568	34,805	13,490	Kshattri	An offshoot of Boad, with traditional annals of 500 years.
Dhenkanal	54	Maharaja Bhagirathi Mohindro Bahadur.	1,463	178,072	70,100	Kshattri	Government tribute Rs. 5,090.
Hindôl	24	Fakir Singh Murdraj Jug Deb.	312	28,025	20,820	Kshattri	Originally three or four petty States buried in jungle and ruled over by separate chieftains. till two Mahrattas cleared them out and formed one principality.
Keonjhar	29	Raja Dhunurjai Narain Bhunj Deo.	3,096	181,871	63,390	Kshattri	An offshoot of Mohurbhunj.
Khandpara	41	Raja Notobur Murdraj Brohmorbor Roy.	244	60,877	22,580	.....	An offshoot of Nyaghar.
Mohurbhunj	30	Raja Kishen Chandar Bhunj Deo.	4,243	258,680	2,05,150	Kshattri	The chronicles of this State relate that the principality was founded 2,000 years ago by a relation of the Raja of Jaipur!
Narsingpur	33	Raja Brojo Sundar Mansingh Hari Chandan Mohapatur.	199	24,758	9,840	Kshattri	Founded 300 years ago. Since then 22 Chiefs have ruled.
Nilgiri	55	Raja Kissen Chandar Murdraj Hari Chandan.	278	33,944	21,790	Kshattri	An offshoot of Chota Nagpur; present Chief 24th in line of descent.
Nyaghar	36	Raja Ludukishore Singh Mandhata.	588	83,240	54,180	Kshattri	Founded 500 years ago by a relative of the Raja of Rewa, 21 generations removed from present Chief.
Pal Lehara	46	Raja Munipal Bahadur.	452	15,450	1,200	Kshattri	Offshoot of Keonjhar.
Ranpur	61	Raja Benudhar Bajrudhar Narindro Mohapatur.	203	27,306	6,960	Kshattri	Tradition states that 109 generations of Chiefs have governed this principality for 3,600 years.
Talcher	21	Raja Ram Chandun Birbar Hari Chandun	399	38,021	41,470	Kshattri	Tradition relates that this State was planted 600 years ago in a dense forest of palm trees.
Tigaria	51	Raja Harrihar Khettrio Birbar, Champti Singh Mohapatur.	46	16,420	3,000	Kshattri	Sur Tung Singh, a pilgrim to Puri from Northern India, founded this State 400 years ago.

THE PETTY CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

State.	Chief's age in 1877.	Chief's Name and Title.	Area of State, Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.	Remarks.
Bonai	72	Raja Chandar Deo	1,297	24,632	3,500	Kshattri	This State is mana ged by Tekait Dyanidhi B eo Ba- hadur, son of th Chief who rendered the British Government disti nguish- ed services dur ing the Keunjhar rebelli on.
Chang Bhukar	52	Raja Bhaya Balabhadra Singh.	906	8,919	1,600	Kshattri	Offshoot of the Kor ea fami- ly.
Gangpur	26	Raja Raghunath Sekar Deo.	2,484	73,637	8,500	Kshattri	Pays Government Rs. 500 in revenue.
Jushpur	48	Raja Pertap Narain Singh Deo.	1,947	66,926	14,000	Kshattri	Pays Government Rs. 770 annually.
Korea	17	Raja Pran Singh Deo	1,631	21,127	5,450	Kshattri	Pays Governmen Rs. 400 annually.
Udaipur	48	Raja Bindeshuri Persad Singh Deo.	1,051	27,708	4,000	Kshattri	This Chief is a Co mpanion of the Star of In dia.
Sirguja	52	Maharaja Indarjit Singh Deo.	6,103	182,831	27,620	Kshattri	The Chief is a lun atic, and his brother, the Raja of Udaipur, mana es the State.
Kharsowan	36	Thakur Raghunath Singh Deo.	149	26,280	7,500	Kshattri	An offshoot of th e Serai- kella family.
Seraikella	69	Raja Chakradhar Singh Deo Bahadur.	457	66,347	17,000	Kshattri.	The late Raja, Azambar Singh, rende ed good service during the Kol campaign of 18 7.

THE PETTY CHIEFS OF MADRAS.

Padukotta	48	His Excellency Raja Rama Chandra Tondima Bahadur.	1,380	316,695	5,00,000	Sudra (Kallar)	The entire administration of this State is subject to the supervision of a Political Agent stationed at Trichinapalli.
Banganapalli	...	Nawab Syed Fattch Ali Khan.	206	45,065	2,30,000	Syed	In his engagements with the Paramount Power this Chief is "debarred from mutilating prisoners."
Sandur	30	Raja Siva Shan Mukha Rao.	140	14,994	46,824	Mahratta	The Convalescent Depôt of Ramandrug is in Sandur territory.

PETTY CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF BOMBAY.

MAHI KANTA.

State.	Chief's age in 1877.	Chief's Name and Title.	Area of State, Bigas.*	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.	Remarks.
Pol	30	Rao Hamir Singh	55,000	4,919	16,700	Rahtor Rajput	This State is mainly inhabited by Bhils.
Danta	60	Burud Rana Hari Singh.	30,000	11,762	45,001	Purmar Rajput	The Umba Bowani shrine is situated in this State.
Malpur	36	Rawal Seo Singh	81,695	10,303	12,000	Rahtor Rajput	State founded in 1344. Chief pays tribute to Government, to Edar, and to Baroda.
Mansa	27	Thakur Raj Singh	22,600	11,893	23,000	Chaura Rajput	Descended from the ancient Chaura dynasty of Anhilwara Patan.
Warsora	35	Thakur Kishor Singh	9,300	3,881	10,500	Chaura Rajput.	Pays Gaikwar Rs. 1,582 as Ghasdana.
Pethapur	30	Thakur Himmat Singh.	15,500	6,898	16,000	Wagela Rajput	Pethapur is the only place in the province where a special industry exists, viz. dyeing country cloths in brilliant colours and exporting them to Siam.
Ranasan	60	Thakur Wajey Singh	33,225	5,329	8,000	Rehwar Rajput.	This Chief is descended from the Raos of Chandrawatti, near Mount Abu.
Punadra	14	Miah Abhi Singh, Mukwana Koli.	16,650	2,814	12,032	Jhala Rajput	This family was converted nearly 400 years ago to Islam.
Khural	39	Miah Sirdar Singh, Mukwana Koli.	6,500	.....	14,000	Jhala Rajput	Converted to Islam.
Ghorasur	28	Thakur Suraj Mall, Dabi Koli.	45,000	8,273	22,000	Rajput	Emigrants from Bundelkhand.
Katosan	29	Thakur Karran Singh, Mukwana Koli.	15,505	4,550	20,000	Jhala Rajput	State founded in beginning of 16th century.
Ilol	16	Thakur Wakht Singh, Mukwana Koli.	15,000	5,511	15,636	Mukwana Rajput	Settled here for eleven generations.
Amulyara	39	Thakur Amar Singh, Khant Koli.	35,816	10,661	20,000	Chowan Rajput	Tributary to Baroda.
Wulasna	32	Thakur Viram Deo	7,600	3,880	4,500	Rahtor Rajput	This Chief traces his descent to Viram Deo, a famous Rao of Edar.
Dubha	39	Miah Gulab Miah Mukwana Koli.	16,800	1,612	4,025	Jhala Rajput	Converted to Mahomedanism.
Wusna	72	Thakur Daulat Singh	10,735	4,450	7,000	Rahtor Rajput	An offshoot from Marwar. Established here in 1629.
Sudasna	57	Thakur Parbat Singh	10,000	5,365	8,049	Barud Purmar Rajput.	An offshoot from Danta.
Rupal	31	Thakur Man Singh	21,000	3,173	3,201	Rehwar Rajput	Descended from the Raos of Chandrawatti.
Dadhalya	38	Thakur Hathi Singh	16,500	3,448	3,000	Sesodiya Rajput	Descended from a soldier of fortune of the family of Udaipur.
Magori	46	Thakur Himmat Singh.	24,725	2,718	5,000	Rahtor Rajput	Sprung from the Malpur family.
Waragam	57	Thakur Raj Singh	25,150	3,259	10,051	Rehwar Rajput.	Waragam and Likhi are the only States of the group that pay no tribute whatever.
Sathamba	39	Thakur Ujab Singh, Barria Koli.	10,000	4,805	6,000	Rajput	Emigrant from Sind.
Rumas	12	Miah Kallu Miah, Mukwana Koli.	5,125	1,651	1,500	.....	This family is half Mahomedan, half Hindu.
Bohadra	56	Thakur Jowan Singh	5,200	647	500	Rehwar Rajput	An offshoot of the Ranasan family.
Likhi	40	Thakur Amar Singh, Mukwana Koli.	3,800	1,082	1,305	Mukwana Rajput.	Pays no tribute whatever.
Gubut	"	Thakur Wajey Singh, Mukwana Koli.	3,800	1,255	2,500	Rajput	The Imperial Government and Edar are co-sharers of the village itself.
Mohanpur	23	Thakur Umed Singh	44,800	14,011	28,000	Rehwar Rajput	Descended from the Raos of Chandrawatti.

* Area under cultivation.

REWA KANTA.

State, or Place of Residence.	Chief's age in 1877	Chief's Name.	Revenue, Rupees.
Kuddana	55	Thakur Parwat Singh	10,000
Sanjeli	31	Thakur Pertab Singh	5,100
Gad	48	Rana Bharat Singh	12,700
Bhadarwa	65	Rana Sirdar Singh	38,900
Umeta	54	Barria Hathi Singh	.....
Wajiria	42	Thakur Kalubawa	.....
Mandwa	32	Rana Khoman Singh	.....
Shanor	43	Rana Khushal Singh	.....
Naswadi	45	Thakur Bhim Singh	.....
Palasni	16	Thakur Jit Singh	.....
Bhilodia	27	Chanda Rai Sing	.....
Uchad	32	Daima Jitamia	.....
Nangam	42	Nathu Khan	2,000
	40	Kalubawa	
	27	Sirdar Khan	
	57	Sadabawa	
Wasan Virpur	57	Daima Jitabawa	8,000
Wasan Sewada	52	Kalubawa	5,000
Chudesar	28	Bhaibawa	800
	62	Sadabawa	
	47	Rahim Khan	
	38	Araf Bhai	
	32	Chandbha	
	53	Kalubawa	
Rengan	54	Bhadarbawa	500
	47	Alibhai	
	47	Jorabawa	
	24	Hetambawa	
	28	Nathu Khan	
	46	Bapuji	
	27	Bhadurdin	
	14	Jitbhai	
Kamsoli Moti	52	Fulba	7,695
	16	Motabawa	
	47	Rasul Khan	
Kamsoli Khani	...	,, ,,	
Umai	...	,, ,,	
Alwa	47	Alam Khan	5,50

REWA KANTA—*continued.*

State, or Place of Residence.	Chief's age in 1877.	Chief's Name.	Revenue, Rupees.
Virampura	24	Nathu Khan	700
Nalia	32	Alam Khan	600
	24	Khushalbawa	
Agar	30	Sirdar Khan	11,500
Wohora	47	Kalubawa	5,000
Dhamasia	44	Kalubawa	4,000
Sindhiapara	27	Jitabawa	2,600
Dudhpar	54	Umedbawa	300
Chorangla	33	Rawal Ram Singh	2,400
Bihora	24	Sirdarbawa	800
Rampura	62	Abhe Singh	4,100
	57	Anup Bawa	
	44	Antul Bawa	
	43	Sajan Bawa	
Pandu	27	Khanzada Nathu Khan	3,100
	22	,, Ahmed Khan	
	47	,, Dosu Khan	
	72	,, Mansur Khan	
	43	,, Akbar Khan	
	13	,, Zorawar Khan	
Chhaliar	31	Rawal Drigpal Singh	10,000
Sihora	44	Suda Parmar Nar Singh	16,000
Meoli	72	Raijhibhai	2,200
	42	Ada	
	57	Dapa	
	50	Madhu	
Kanoda	42	Kesar Singh	2,200
	20	Dip Singh	
	32	Naranbhai	
	52	Gulab Singh	
	34	Bhowanbhai	
	27	Bhopat Singh	
	52	Dalubhai	
	52	Walbhai	
Poicha	37	Rana Nagji	3,000
	32	,, Himmat Singh	
	27	,, Waja	
	38	,, Lalbhai	
	42	,, Patbibhai	

REWA KANTA—*continued.*

State, or Place of Residence.	Chief's age in 1877.	Chief's Name.	Revenue, Rupees.
Poicha	57	Rana Jusabhai	2,000
	32	,, Chandar Singh	
Itwad	27	Nahar Singh	1,000
	42	Amar Singh	
	52	Jusabhai	
	27	Kabhai	
Dhari	32	Rawal Nathubhai	2,500
	42	,, Sheo Singh	
	19	,, Sahib Singh	
	30	,, Jewatbhai	
	42	,, Mokambhai	
	60	,, Jorbhai	
Moka Paginu Muwadu	52	Pagi Gambhai	250
	62	,, Garbad	
Amrapur	47	Barria Jetbhai	325
	30	,, Amar Singh	
	32	,, Mukhain	
	37	,, Gulab Singh	
Litar Gotra	27	Kotwal Bhala	330
	37	,, Ada	
	24	,, Girdhar	
	62	,, Ratna	
Jesar	29	Pagi Jetbhai	275
	47	,, Udhar	
	40	,, Khatu	
	67	,, Amar Singh	
Kasla Paginu Muwadu	57	,, Harabhai	125
	17	,, Zera	
	42	,, Bhathi	
	52	,, Adey Singh	
Warnoli Moti	52	Parthibhai	300
Rajpur	20	Sur Singh	250
Warnolnal	24	Barria Jai Singh	1,200
	32	,, Abhey Singh	
Zumkha	42	,, Bechar Singh	1,200
Walrapur	47	Rawal Dajibhai	850
	52	,, Ramchord	
	42	Bechardhai	

REWA KANTA—*continued.*

State, or Place of Residence.	Chief's age in 1877.	Chief's Name.	Revenue, Rupees.
Nahara	32	Barria Kalan	400
	24	,, Jai Singh	
Gotardi	72	Pagi Satu	600
	42	,, Rattan Singh	
	47	,, Bechar	
	37	,, Moka	
Raika	20	Jesingbawa	2,700
	37	Ganpat Rao	
Anghad	42	Raghunath	3,400
	32	Bharat Singh	
	34	Nathubawa	
	44	Ramsingh	
	26	Parbhat Singh	
	14	Kesri Singh	
Dodka	47	Patel Aju	2,200
	32	,, Jiwa	
	50	,, Wahala	
Pantalaori	42	Nathu Khan	8,000
	46	Nazir Khan	

KATTYWAR.*

	Chief's age in 1877.	Chief's Name.	No. of Villages	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.	Remarks.
Lakhtar	32	Thakur Kahan Singh.	41	20,436	75,000	Jhala Rajput	This and the next five States belong to the 3rd class. The town is on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Sayla	32	Thakur Kesri Singh	38	16,529	60,000	Jhala Rajput.	
Chura	37	Thakur Bechar Singh.	13	13,793	1,25,000	Jhala Rajput.	
Wala	13	Thakur Wakhat Singh.	40	13,026.	1,25,000	Gohel Rajput	A student of the Rajkumar College.
Jasdan	45	Kachar Ala Chela	61	33,790	1,45,000	Kathi	The only Kathi family in which a State is transmitted by primogeniture.
Bantwa	65	Babi Kamuldin Khan.	23	26,011	1,40,700	Persian	Of the Junagarh family.
Lathi	34	Thakur Takht Singh	8	7,747	48,750	Gohel Rajput	This and the following States are 4th class.
Muli	42	Thakur Purmar Sartan Singh.	19	17,631	1,00,000	Purmar Rajput	The chief is *primus inter pares*, the State being held by a brotherhood.
Bujana	50	Malik Nasib Khan	26	17,456	50,000	Afghan.	
Virpur	32	Thakur Suraji	12	6,329	20,000	Jhareja Rajput	Chief's jurisdiction withdrawn in 1867, to punish his collusion with the Wagher outlaws.
Mallia	31	Thakur Modji	10	10,019	30,000	Jhareja Rajput	The Thakur has lately been promoted from the 5th to the 4th class, to give him more influence over the predatory Miyanas.

* Besides the above-named Chiefs of Classes III. and IV., there are in Kattywar 18 jurisdictional Talukdars of Class V., 43 of Class VI., and 17 of Class VII. There is also the small State of Jafarabad, containing 12 villages and an excellent port, belonging to the Nawab (Sidi) of Jinjira, who is allowed to rank in Kattywar as a 2nd Class Chief. These smaller Talukdars are mostly Bhayads of the Jhareja and Jhalla houses, or either Kachar or Wala Kathis. The Wala Kathis own the great State of Jetpur, which has a revenue of about ten lakhs; but it is divided among eighteen shareholders, none of whom are important enough to have more than 5th Class jurisdiction.

PAHLANPUR.

State, or Place of Residence.	Chief's age in 1877.	Chief's Name and Title.	Area of State, Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.
Thurad and Morwara.	42	Waghela Khengar Singh	940	51,105	73,000	Waghela.
Wao	30	Rana Umed Singh	380	23,081	30,000	.....
Sulgam	56	Chowans Bhupat Singh Kulji, and other shareholders.	220	10,104	12,000	Chowan Rajput.
Deodar	61	Waghelas Malluji, Chattar Sing, and other shareholders.	440	19,701	25,000	Waghela.
Terwara	48	Beluch Nathu Khan and other shareholders.	125	7,338	12,000	Beluchi.
Bhabar	57	Koli Thakurda Sugramji and other shareholders.	80	5,050	4,000	Koli.
Santalpur and Charchat	26 56	Jhareja Lakhaji and Rammulji and others	440	18,193	35,000	Jhareja Rajputs.
Warye	30 44	Mullik Umar Khan Mullik Rowaji	330	20,696	40,000	.....
Kankrej	...	Many petty shareholders.	520	37,771	40,000	.....

KOLHAPUR.

State.	Age of Chief in 1877.	Name of Chief.	Area of State.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Tribute payable to Kolhapur, Rupees.	Race.
Vishalgarh	9	Abaji Rao Krishna Pritinidhi.	235	32,414	1,09,639	5,000	Deshasth Brahma
Baura	18	Madha Rao Moreshwar Bhadanekar, Pant Amatya.	83	43,439	79,159	3,420	Deshasth Brahman.
Kapshi	29	Santaji Rao, Gorpuray Hindu Rao Mumalkat Madar.	.....	11,117	40,919	1,400	Mahratta.
Kagal	20	Jai Singh Rao Ghatgay	129	42,046	1,59,491	2,000	Mahratta.
Juchal Kuranji	24	Govindrao Rao Keshco Gorpuray.	201	59,330	2,12,235	2,000	Konkannsht Brahman.
Torgal	50	Subhan Rao Shinde, Sena Khaskel.	130	16,213	37,512	835	Mahratta.
Datawad	37	Narain Rao, Gorpuray, Amirul Umra.	.....	2,645	16,360	.....	Mahratta.
Datawad	43	Ranoji Rao, Himmat Bahadur.	.....	12,489	64,074	2,050	Mahratta.
Kagal	43	Narain Rao, Ghatgay, Sarja Rao.	.....	5,756	54,786	.....	Mahratta.
——	23	Gopal Rao, Nunbalkar Sar Lashkar.	.....	6,784	38,050	1,102	Mahratta.
——	36	Nagoji Rao, Patankar.	.....	5,882	14,105	200	Mahratta.

SATTARA.

State, or Place of Residence.	Chief's age in 1877.	Chief's Name and Title.	Area of State, Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.	Remarks.
Anudh	44	Pant Pratinidhi Shriniwas Rao.	213	63,335	1,24,988	Brahman	This jaghir is under the direct control of the British Government.
Bhor	24	Pant Sachoo Shaukar Rao.	1,401	136,075	4,42,689	Brahman	Do. do.
Phaltan	39	Madhoji Rao Naik Nimbalkar.	397	59,124	1,27,577	Puar Rajput	Do. do.
Jath	42	Amrat Rao Chawan Daphale.	894	70,665	88,638	Mahratta	Do. do.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.*

Madhol	16	Raja Venkat Rao Raje..	362	58,921	1,46,475	Mahratta	This Chief belongs to the Bhonsle Ghorpade family.
Sangli	38	Dhundi Rao Chintamon	896	233,663	6,43,300	Brahman	Belongs to a Konkani family called Patwardhan.
Miraj (senior branch).	12	Gangadhar Rao Ganpat.	340	82,201	2,79,462	Brahman	Do. do.
Miraj (junior branch).	69	Lakshman Rao Madho.	208	35,601	1,50,442	Brahman	Do. do.
Jamkhandi	44	Ramchander Rao Gopal	492	102,346	3,86,800	Brahman	Do. do.
Kurundwand (senior branch).	65	Raghunath Rao Keshe.	182	39,420	1,00,000	Brahman	Do. do.
Kurundwand (junior branch).	39 54	Ganpat Rao Harihar ... Vinayek Rao.....	114	30,251	1,02,829	Brahmans	Do. do.
Ramdurg	25	Yogi Rao	140	38,031	1,04,044	Brahman	Chief belongs to the Bhawa family.
Akalkót	10	Meherban Shahaji Maloji Raji Bhonsle.	498	81,068	2,47,082	Mahratta	A Government ward.
Jowar	23	Patang Shaha Mulhar Rao.	534	37,406	55,000	Koli	Jowar is about 70 miles north of Bombay in the Tanna Division.
Vinchur	53	Sir Raghunath Rao Vittal.	.....	.....	72,703	Dishast Brahman...	Vinchur is in the Niphad Taluka of the Nassik District.

THE PETTY CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF CENTRAL INDIA.†

Baghli	18	Thakur Raghunath Singh.	300	18,000	65,000	Rahtor Rajput	Indôr Agency.
Maxudanghar	28	Thakur Raghunath Singh.	81	9,695	31,000	Khichi Rajput	Bhopal Agency.
Kilchipur	42	Rao Amar Singh	204	30,000	1,75,000	Khichi Rajput	Do.
Basouda	47	Nawab Amar Ali Khan	68	5,440	10,000	Pathan	Do.
Mahomedgarh	51	Nawab Hafiz Kuli Khan.	80	2,938	7,000	Pathan	Do.
Pathari	25	Nawab Abdul Karim ...	23	4,330	12,000	Pathan	Do.
Alipura	25	Rao Chatarpati	85	15,000	32,000	Purihar Rajput	Bundelkhand Agency.
Kanyadhana	14	Raja Chattar Singh ...	84	8,000	20,000	Bundela	Do.
Dhurwye	40	Dewan Ranjor Singh...	18	8,000	12,000	Do.	Do.
Bijna	39	Dewan Makund Singh.	27	8,000	12,000	Do.	Do.
Pori Futtehpur	20	Rao Prithi Singh.....	36	10,000	32,000	Do.	Do.
Pahari	28	Dewan Piyari Ju.....	4	5,000	5,000	Do.	Do.
Paldeo	30	Choubey Anrud Singh.	28	8,000	20,000	Brahman	Do.
Tiraon	15	Choubey Chatarbuj ...	12	3,000	11,000	Do.	Do.

* All First Class Sirdars.

† This table has been accidentally misplaced.

GENEALOGIES AND SUCCESSION LISTS.

RAJPUTANA.

MEWAR.*

Keneksen (founder of present dynasty).

Bappu Rawal (80th in descent from Rama).

Khoman (3rd after Bappu).

For fifteen generations nothing of note is recorded.

Elder Branch.

Samarsi, (born 968).

Kurna (Dungarpur dynasty).

Younger Branch.

Suraj Mall.

Mahap. — Bharut.

(a) Rahup.

Hamir.

Kaitax (1365).

Lakha Rana (1373).

Chanda.

Mokulji (1398).

Khumbhu (1419), murdered by his son Uda, who was killed by lightning (1469).

Rao Mall (1474).

Sanga (1509). — Pirthi Raj.

Ratna (1530). — Vikramaditya (1535). — Banbir.

(b) Udai Singh (1541).

(c) Pertab.

Umra (1597).

Karran (1616).

Jaggat Singh (1628).

(d) Raj Singh (1654).

(e) Jai Singh (1681).

Umra (1700).

Sungram Singh (1716).

Jaggat Singh II. (1734).

Pertab II. (1752).

Raj Singh II. (1755).

Ursi Singh (1762.)

(f) Bhim Singh (1778).

Hamir (1772).

Jowan Singh.

Sirdar Singh (1838).

Sarup Singh (1842).

Sambhu Singh.

Maharana Sajjan Singh (1874).

Nahar Singh.

Bhim Singh.

Sheodan Singh.

Sirdar Singh. — Sher Singh (d. 1859).

Sadul Singh. — Samrat Singh. — Sakkat Singh.

Sambhu Singh.

Surdan Singh. — Sajjan Singh.

Notes.

(a) Rahup obtained Chittôr in 1201, changed title of tribe from *Gehlot* to *Sisodiya*, and that of its prince from *Rawal* to *Rana*.

(b) In this reign Akbar attacked Chittôr and took it: Udai Singh fled and subsequently founded Udaipur.

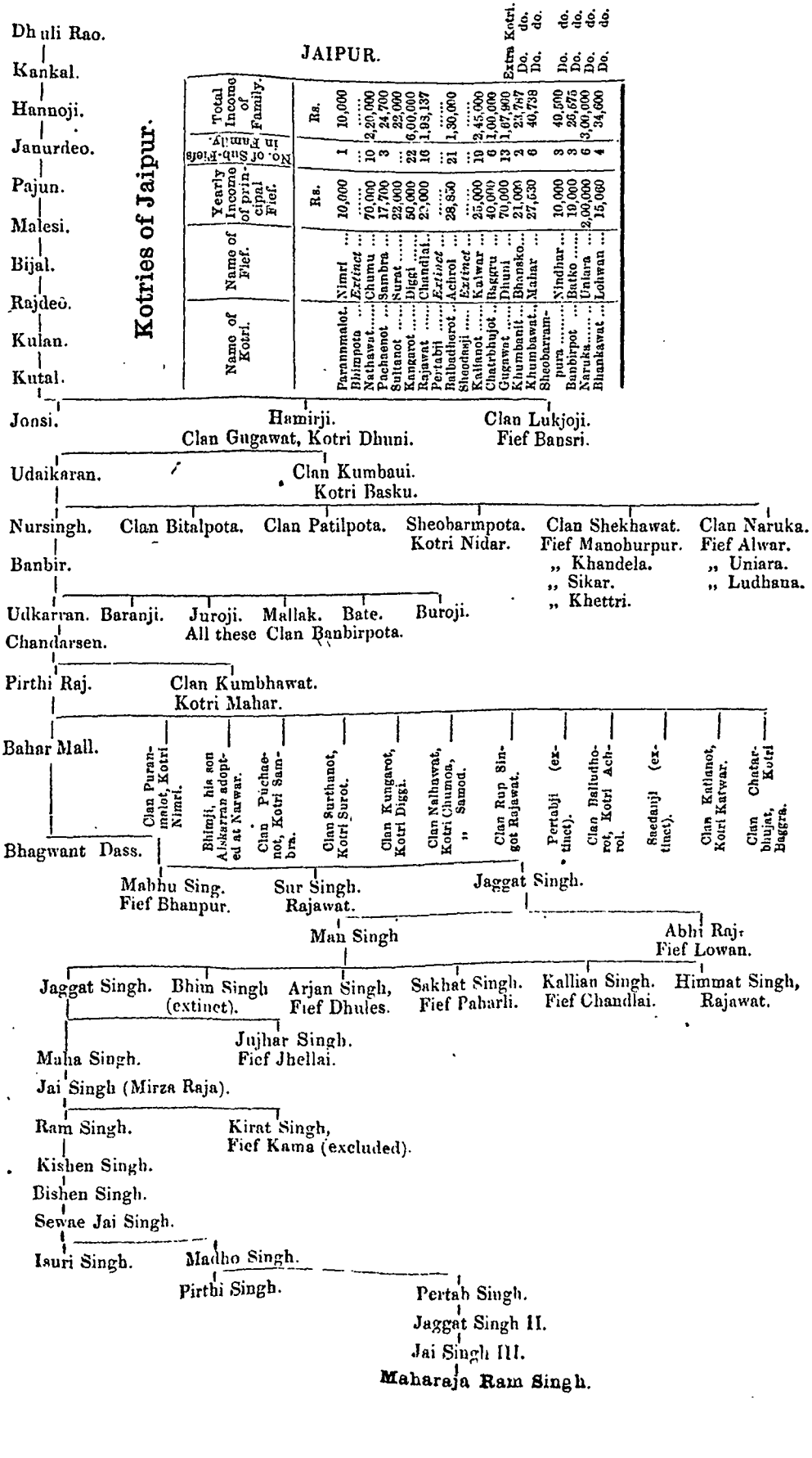
(c) These two princes waged incessant war with Akbar.

(d) Raj Singh built the beautiful marble embankment which forms the lake of Kankrauli. It cost Rs. 96,00,000, and its object was to give employment to the people of Mewar during the famine of 1661. It is about 12 miles in circumference.

(e) Jai Singh constructed the Jai Sammand or Deybar Lake, the largest lake in India, about 30 miles in circumference.

(f) Bhim Singh had a beautiful daughter, for whose hand the princes of Jaipur and Jôdhpur engaged in a disastrous war; the Rana, not willing to incur the resentment of the unsuccessful suitor, caused his daughter to be poisoned. A curse was then uttered on the line of Bappu Rawal, and of the ninety children born to Bhim, only one survived him, and he died childless. A like fate attended his three successors.

* By some the family is traced to the Persian Nausherwan, and by Sir Thomas Roe to Porus, the opponent of Alexander.


Dhuli Rao.
Kankal.
Hannoji.
Janurdeo.
Pajun.
Malesi.
Bijal.
Rajdeo.
Kulan.
Kutal.
JAIPUR.
Kotries of Jaipur.
Name of Kotri.
Name of Fief.
Yearly Income of principal Fief.
No. of Sub-Fiefs in Family.
Total Income of Family.
Rs.
Parannmalot ... Nimri ... 10,000 1 10,000 Extra Kotri
Bhimpota ... Extinct ... ... do.
Nathawat ... Chumu ... 70,000 10 2,20,000 do.
Pachaenot ... Sambra ... 17,700 3 24,700 do.
Sultanot ... Surat ... 22,000 ... 22,000 do.
Kangarot ... Diggi ... 50,000 22 6,00,000 Do.
Rajawat ... Chandlai ... 23,000 16 1,93,137 Do.
Pertabji ... Extinct ... ... Do.
Balbadheirot ... Achrol ... 28,850 21 1,30,000 Do.
Sheodasji ... Extinct ... ... Do.
Kallanot ... Kalwar ... 25,000 19 2,45,000 Do.
Chatrbhujot ... Baggru ... 40,000 6 1,00,000 Do.
Gugawat ... Dhuni ... 70,000 13 1,67,900 Do.
Khumbanit ... Bhansko ... 21,000 2 21,787 Do.
Khumbawat ... Mahar ... 27,630 6 40,738 Do.
Sheobarrampura ... Nindhar ... 10,000 3 40,500 do.
Banbirpot ... Batko ... 10,000 3 26,675 do.
Naruka ... Uniara ... 2,00,000 6 3,00,000 do.
Bhankawat ... Lohwan ... 15,060 4 34,600 do.
Jonsi.
Hamirji. Clan Gugawat, Kotri Dhuni.
Clan Lukjoji. Fief Bansri.
Udaikaran.
Clan Kumbaui. Kotri Basku.
Nursingh.
Clan Bitalpota.
Clan Patilpota.
Sheobarmpota. Kotri Nidar.
Clan Shekhawat. Fief Manoburpur. „ Khandela. „ Sikar. „ Khettri.
Clan Naruka. Fief Alwar. „ Uniara. „ Ludhana.
Banbir.
Udkarran.
Baranji.
Juroji.
Mallak.
Bate.
Buroji.
All these Clan Banbirpota.
Chandarsen.
Pirthi Raj.
Clan Kumbhawat. Kotri Mahar.
Bahar Mall.
Clan Parannalot, Kotri Nimri.
Bhimji, his son Askarran adopted at Narwar.
Clan Pachaenot, Kotri Sambra.
Clan Surthanot, Kotri Surot.
Clan Kungarot, Kotri Diggi.
Clan Nathawat, Kotri Chumna, „ Samod.
Clan Rup Singot Rajawat.
Pertabji (extinct).
Clan Balludhorot, Kotri Achrol.
Sheodasji (extinct).
Clan Kallanot, Kotri Kalwar.
Clan Chatarbhujat, Kotri Baggra.
Bhagwant Dass.
Mahhu Sing. Fief Bhanpur.
Sur Singh. Rajawat.
Jaggat Singh.
Man Singh
Abhi Raj. Fief Lowan.
Jaggat Singh.
Bhim Singh (extinct).
Arjan Singh, Fief Dhules.
Sakhat Singh. Fief Paharli.
Kallian Singh. Fief Chandlai.
Himmat Singh, Rajawat.
Jujhar Singh. Fief Jhellai.
Maha Singh.
Jai Singh (Mirza Raja).
Ram Singh.
Kirat Singh, Fief Kama (excluded).
Kishen Singh.
Bishen Singh.
Sewae Jai Singh.
Isuri Singh.
Madho Singh.
Pirthi Singh.
Pertab Singh.
Jaggat Singh II.
Jai Singh III.
Maharaja Ram Singh.

MARWAR.

Jaichand ..... Last ruler of the Kanouj dynasty, which was overthrown 1193, it having been founded by Nain Pal Rahtor in 470 A.D.

Rao Seoji.

Rao Austhan.

Rao Duhar.

Rao Raipal.

Rao Kanhul.

Rao Jalhunsi.

Rao Chada.

Rao Thieda.

Rawal Sulkha.

Rao Biram.

Rao Chonda ..... Conquered Mandôr from the Purihar Rajputs, and made it the capital of the Rahtors, 1381.

Rao Mall, 1409.

Rao Jôdha, 1459 ..... Founded the city of Jôdhpur.

Rao Suja, 1489.

Rao Ganga, 1516.

Rao Maldeo, 1532.

Rao Udai Singh..... In this reign the Rahtors acknowledged the supremacy of the Moghal emperors.

Sawai Raja Sur Singh, 1595..... A great soldier; received the title of Sawai Raja.

Maharaja Gaj Singh, 1620..... A famous warrior, surnamed "The Barrier of the Host:" slain in battle.

Maharaja Jeswant Singh, 1638..... A great general and statesman; the brightest ornament of the Rahtor race.

Maharaja Ajit Singh ..... A posthumous son of Jeswant Singh; recovered his kingdom from the Mahomedans about 1700.

(Maharaja Abhi Sing) 1275 ..... His name is always omitted from the Raj chronicles, as he murdered his father.

Maharaja Ram Singh, 1750.

Maharaja Bakht Sing, 1753.

Maharaja Bijai Sing, 1763.

Maharaja Bhim Sing, 1794.

Maharaja Man Singh, 1804.

Maharaja Takht Singh, 1843 ..... Adopted from family of Sagram Singh of Ahmednagar (v. Edar).

Maharaja Jeswant Singh.

KÔTA.

	Accession.
Madho Singh	1620
Mokhand Singh	1630
Jagat Singh	1657
Keshôr Singh	1669
Ram Singh	1685
Bhim Singh	1707
Arjan Singh	1719
Durjan Sal	1723
Ajit Singh	1756
Shatru Sal	1769
Guman Singh	1765
Umed Singh	1770
Kishôr Singh	1820
Ram Singh	1828
Maharao Shatru Sal	**1866**

BIKANIR.

	Birth.	Succession.	Death.
Bikaji	1438	1488	1504
Naroji	1469	1504	1504
Lunkarunji	1470	1504	1526
Jaitsiji	1489	1526	1541
Kallian Singh	1518	1545	1571
Raja Rai Singh	1541	1571	1611
Dalpat Singh	1564	1611	1613
Sur Singh	1594	1613	1631
Kuru Singh	1616	1631	1669
Anup Singh	1638	1669	1698
Sarup Singh	1689	1698	1700
Sujan Singh	1690	1700	1735
Zorawar Singh	1712	1735	1745
Gaj Singh	1723	1745	1787
Raj Singh	1744	1787	1787
Surat Singh	1765	1787	1828
Rattan Singh	1790	1828	1852
Sirdar Singh	1818	1852	1872
Maharaja Dungar Singh	1854	1872	

BUNDI.

	Accession.
Deo Singh succeeded	1242
Samar Singh	1244
Napaji	1276
Hama	1287
Bir Singh	1337
Bairi Sal	1394
Bhando	1434
Narain Dass	1488
Suraj Mall	1528
Surtan	1532
Surjan	1555
Bhoj Singh	1586
Ratan Singh	1608
Shatru Sal	1632
Bhao Singh	1659
Anirud Singh	1682
Budh Singh	1696
Umed Singh	1740
Bishen Singh	1804
Maharao Raja Ram Singh	1821

KARAULI.*

Gopal Dass succeeded	1546
Dwarka Dass	1570
Mukand	1585
Jagoman	1606
Chatarman	1632
Dharm Pal	1645
Ratan Pal	1666
Kumar Pal	1689
Gopal Singh	1725
Tursam Pal	1757
Manik Pal	1773
Harbaksh Pal	1804
Pertab Pal	1838
Narsingh Pal	1848
Madan Pal	1854
Maharaja Jai Singh Pal	1870

* The last five Chiefs have been childless, and the succession has been carried on through adopted heirs in the family.

BHARATPUR.

Badan Singh succeeded 1721

Suraj Mal 1757

Jawahir Singh 1763

Ratan Singh 1768

Kehri Singh 1769

Nuwal Singh 1771

Ranjit Singh .....1776 — First who enjoyed title of Maharaja. Former Chiefs called Thakurs.

Randhir Singh 1805

Buldeo Singh.....1823

Balwant Singh 1826

Maharaja Jeswant Singh.....1853

KISHENGARH.

1. Kishen Singh*
   - 2 Sahis Mall
   - Bhar Mall
   - 3 Jag Mall
   - 4 Hari Singh
     - 5 Rup Singh
       - 6 Man Singh
         - 7 Raj Singh
           - Sukh Singh
           - Fatteh Singh
           - 8 Sawant Singh
             - 9 Sirdar Singh
               - 10 Bahadur Singh
                 - 11 Birud Singh
                   - 12 Pertap Singh
                     - 13 Kallian Singh
                       - 14 Mokham Singh
                         - **15. Maharaja Pirthi Singh**
                 - Bagh Singh
           - Bahadur Singh
           - Bir Singh

* Second son of Udai Singh of Jódhpur.

JAISALMIR.

Deoraj, born 836 A.D.
Mudhji.
Wachuji.
Dusaj.
Bijai Raj.
Buj Deo.
Jaisalji: founded Jaisalmir, 1156.
Salwahan, 1168.
Bijalji.
Kailauji, 1200.
Chachuji, 1219.
Karranji, 1251.
Lakhar Sen, 1271.
Pun Pal.
Jaitsi, 1276.
Mul Raj, 1294.
Uduji.
Ghursatji, 1306.
Keharji.
Lachmanji.
Birsi.
Chachuji.
Dave Dass.
Jaitsi.
Karransi.
Lunkaran.
Baldeo.
Har Raj.
Bhim.
Manohar Dass.
Ram Chandra.
Sabbal Singh.
Amar Singh.
Jeswant Singh, 1702.
Bud Singh.
Tej Singh.
Ukkhi Singh.
Mul Raj, 1762.
Gaj Singh, 1820.
Ranjit Singh, 1846.
Maharawal Bairi Sal, 1864.

PERTABGHAR.

Lakhaji (of Chittôr).

Mukalji.

Khomanji.

Maharawat Surajmall. Obtained the Patta of Barra Sadri in Mewar.

Bagh Singh.

Rana Udai Singh made over Chittôr to Bagh Singh, and himself retired to Kumalmir. Bagh Singh was killed at the siege of Chittôr.

Rai Singh.

Bikaji. Founded Deolia Pertabghar and formed a separate state.

Tej Singh.

Sendhoji.

Jeswant Singh.

Hari Singh.

Pertab Singh.

Pirthi Singh.

Gopal Singh.

Salim Singh.

Sawant Singh.

Dip Singh.

Dalpat Singh.

Maharawat Udai Singh.

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BANSWARRA.

1. Jagmal Singh, younger son of Udai Singh, Rawal of Dungarpur.
2. Pertab Singh.
3. Man Singh.
4. Aggar Singh.
5. Udaibhan Singh.
6. Samar Singh.
7. Kusal Singh.
8. Ajab Singh.
9. Bhim Singh.
10. Bishen Singh.

11. Udai Singh.

12. Pirthi Singh.

Bakht Singh, succeeded to Chiefship of Khandu.	Ran Singh, succeeded to Chiefship of Tejpur.	Khusal Singh, succeeded to Chiefship of Sarpur.	Fatteh Singh, succeeded to Chiefship of Khumbera.

13. Bijai Singh.
14. Umed Singh.
15. Bhawani Singh.
16. Bahadur Singh, adopted: son of Tejpur Chief.
17. **Maharawal Lachman Singh**, adopted: son of Sarpur Chief.

DUNGARPUR.

Karramsi, Rawal of Chittôr.

- Rahabji, Rana of Chittôr.
- Mahabji.
  - Padamsi.
  - Jattsi.
  - Sawantsi.
  - Ratansi.
  - Narbarimsi.
  - Bhallo.
  - Kesrisi.
  - Samarsi.
  - Sabardi.
  - Dida.
  - Birsingh. Took Dungarpur in Phagonbud 7th, Sambat 1415.
  - Bhasandi.
  - Dungarsi.
  - Karansi.
  - Kanardi.
  - Pertab Singh.
  - Gaiba.
  - Sumdass.
  - Gangu.
  - Udai Singh. Killed at Rota Khal Nala in a battle with the king of Delhi, Sambat 1565.
    - Pirthiraj.
      - Auskaran.
      - Suhesmal.
        - Karamsi.
        - Punja.
        - Girdhar.
        - Jeswant Singh.
        - Kuman Singh.
        - Ram Singh.
          - Bakht Singh.
          - Sheo Singh.
            - Chandoji.
            - Surajji.
            - Bairi Sal.
              - Fatteh Singh.
                - Jeswant Singh. Deposed by Government and placed under surveillance at Bindraban.
                - Dalpat Singh. On the Partabghar *gadi* becoming vacant, Dalpat Singh left Dungarpur to occupy it.
                - Maharawal Udai Singh (son of Chief of Sabli).
    - Jagmal. He went to Banswarra "and distributed the Bagar country half and half."

SEROHI.

Kumbapat.
Jewuraj.
Surjaha, adopted by the King of Delhi and called Jamne.
Gangoji, had 45 sons.
Chandar Sen.
Nab Rao.
Pob Rao.
Balaruji.
Dula Rao.
Singh Raoji.
Lakansi, had 24 sons.
Bal Rao.
Sheoji.
Sheorji.
Deorajji.
Asrao.
Ahlanji.
Rant Singh.
Katuji.
Deoji.
Shevarsiji.
Sasakdaji.
Maniji.
Deo Raj.
Bijor.
Lumbaji.
Surkoji.
Rurmaltji, established Old Serohi in Sambat 1404.
Sesmatji, established New Serohi in Sambat 1482.
Lakoji.
Udaji.
Randhirji.
Bhanji.
Sultanji, born in Sambat 1616, reigned 51 years.
Raj Singh.
Ukkaraj.
Udingji.
Darjan Singh.
Umed Singh. Mau Singh, 1762.
Pirthiraj, 1806.

1829. Takht Singh.
1838. Jagat Singh.
1839. Bairi Sal.
Udai Bhanji. Sheo Singh
Sheo Singh.
Rao Umed Singh.

Deposed by his subjects and died in confinement.

INDÓR.*

A shepherd and weaver of blankets of the village Hol, on the Nira.

1 Malhar Rao Holkar, a soldier of fortune, and famous leader of cavalry under the Peishwa; died 1765.

2 Succeeded by Mali Rao (insane), who died nine months after his accession.

3 Ahalya Bai, widow of Malhar Rao.

4 Tukaji, of the Holkar tribe, Minister of Ahalya Bai.

5 Jeswant Row, natural son of above. This chief was a celebrated and most successful soldier, and a good scholar. The extraordinary energy of his character, his keen wit, and his frank and courteous manners won for him the love and admiration of his people. His person was disfigured by the loss of an eye. He died insane.

6 Malharao, son of above by a Kumar concubine, was present, as a boy of 16, at the battle of Mehidpur.

7 Martand Rao Holkar, adopted.

8 Hari Rao Holkar, a cousin of Malhar Rao.

9. Khandi Rao, son of an obscure zamindar distantly related to the reigning Holkar family.

10 **Maharaja Tukaji Rao**, son of Bhao Holkar.

DHAR AND DEWAS.

Sagoji Puar.
Kishnaji.
Bubaji.

Kaluji		Sambaji.
Tukaji.	Jiwaji.	Anand Rao.
Kishnaji.	Anand Rao.	Ashwant Rao.
Tukaji.	Haibat Rao.	Khandi Rao.
Rukmangad Rao.	Anand Rao.	Anand Rao.
Raja Kishnaji Rao, of Dewas, Baba Sahib.	Haibat Rao.	Ramchander Rao.
	Raja Narain Rao, of Dewas, Dada Sahib.	Ashwant Rao.
		Maharaja Anand Rao, of Dhar.

* In a genealogical table of the family of Holkar prepared by Sir C. M. Wade, Resident at Indór, 1843, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed in 1850, we find it stated that the family of Malkiba, from which that of Holkar has descended, was once settled at Gokal, near Mathura, from whence they emigrated to Chittór, and afterwards to Unaqupatkar, near Aurangabad. Ultimately they settled in the village of Halmoram, where Malhiba obtained the situation of "Duty Patel." After him the village came to be called Malhiba Holkar.

GWALIOR.

Ranoji. One account says that the Sindias, who were Patels of Kamarkhera, in the Wai district of the Dekhan, were originally Sudras of the Kumbi class, and that Ranoji was slipper-bearer to the Peishwa. Another account states they were of the Silladar or knightly order, and nearly connected with the Raja Sahu. Anyhow Ranoji was a soldier of fortune of the greatest enterprise and valour. He first attracted attention in 1752.

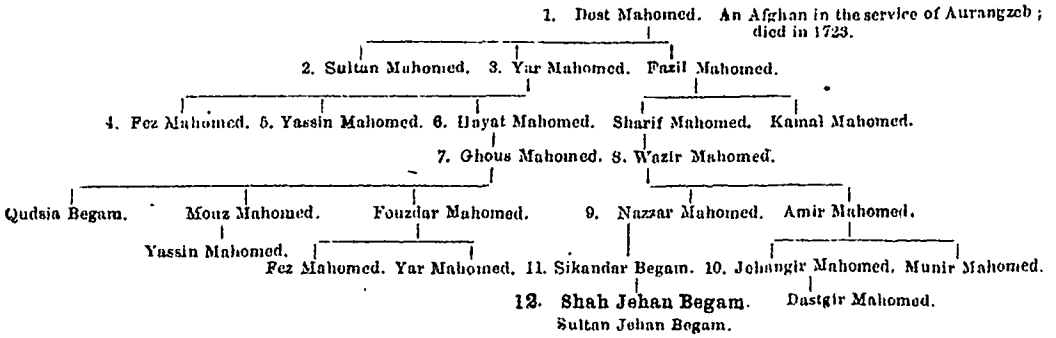
Madhoji, a great commander and statesman; organized an army on European principles, officered by French and Italian adventurers.

Daulat Rao, fought at Aligarh, Delhi, Assaye, Agra, Laswari, and Argaum with the British.

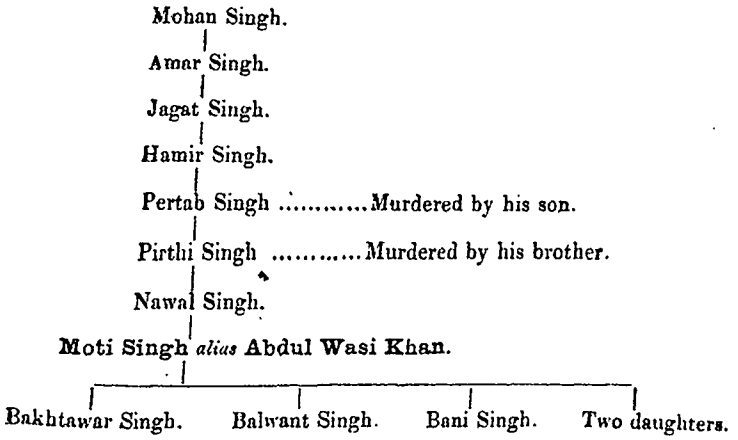
Ali Jah Jankoji, a weak ruler, whose mismanagement prepared the way for the relations now existing between the British Government and Gwalior.

The Maharaja Alija Jiaji Rao.

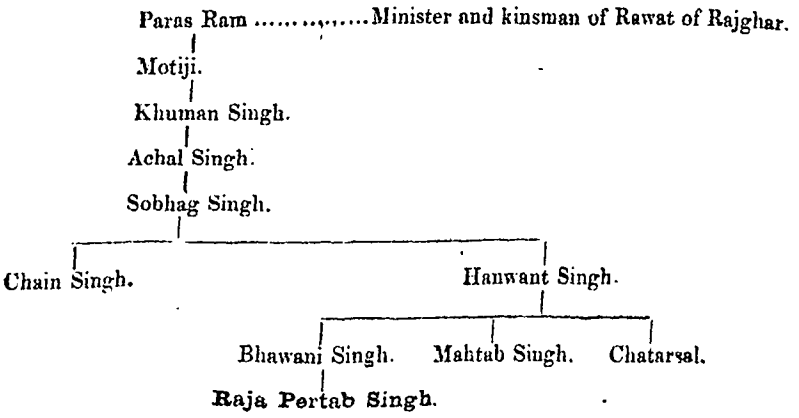
BHOPAL.



RAJGHAR.



NARSINGARH.



URCHA.

Rudar Pertab, founded Urcha 1532.

- Mud Karsa.
  - Ram Shah, who became Raja of Chanderi.
  - Birsingh Deo, the founder of the Dattia palace and many great works in Akbar's and Jehangir's times.
    - Jujhar Singh.
      - Pahar Singh.
        - Sujan Singh.
          - Indar Man.
            - Jeswant Singh.
              - Bhagwant Singh, adopted from Hardul's line.
                - Udait Singh.
                  - Pirthi Singh.
                    - Gandharp Singh.
                      - Sawant Singh.
                        - Adopted from Hardul's line.
                          - Bharti Chand.
                          - Pajjan Singh.
                          - Vikramaditya, died 1834.
                            - Dharmipal.
                              - Hardul's line .....
                                - Tej Singh, died 1842.
                                - Sujan Singh II., died 1858.
                                - Hamir Singh, died 1874.
                                  - Maharaja Mahendar Pertab Singh.
                  - Amuresh, from whom the Kanyadhana branch spring.
        - Indar Man.
          - Jeswant Singh.
    - Bhagwan Rai, became Raja of Dattia.
    - Hardul, ancestor of Hasht Bhaya Jaghirdars.
  - Udinjit, from whom Chattarsal's branch is descended, comprising Panna, Chirkari, Bijawar, and Ajigarh.

DATTIA.

Rudar Pertab, founder of Urcha.

Mudkarsa.

Birsingh Deo.

Bhagwan Rai.

Subh Karan.

Dalpat Rai.

Ramchand.

Guman Singh.

Indarjit.

Satarjit.

Parichit.

Bijai Bahadur (a foundling).

Arjan Singh (illegitimate). | **Raja Bhawani Singh** (adopted).

PANNA.

Udiajit (v. Urcha).

Prem Chand.

Champat Rai, a famous commander. | Man Singh, from whom descends Jaghirdar of Geroli.

Chattar Sal, who acquired great possessions, and from whom the Bundela Chiefs east of Dessan are sprung.

Hirdi Sah. | Jaggat Raj, whence are sprung the Chiefs of Chirkari, Ajigarh, Bijawar, and Surila. | Padam Singh, whence is sprung the Jigni Jaghirdar. | Bharti Chand, from whom descends the Jussu Jaghirdar.

Subha Singh. | Salim Singh, from whom Logassi Jaghirdar.

Hindupat.

Dhokal Singh.

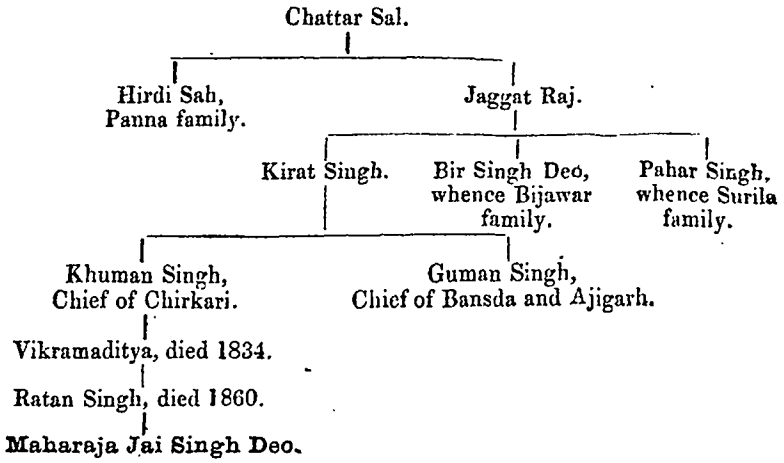
Kishore Singh.

Harbans Rai.

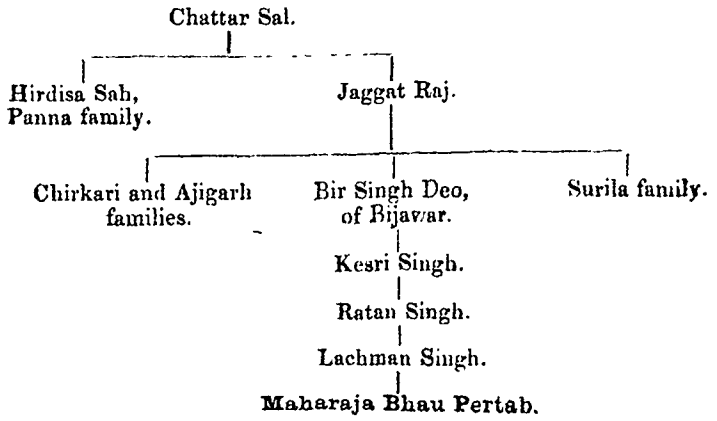
Nirpat Singh.

Maharaja Rudar Pertab.

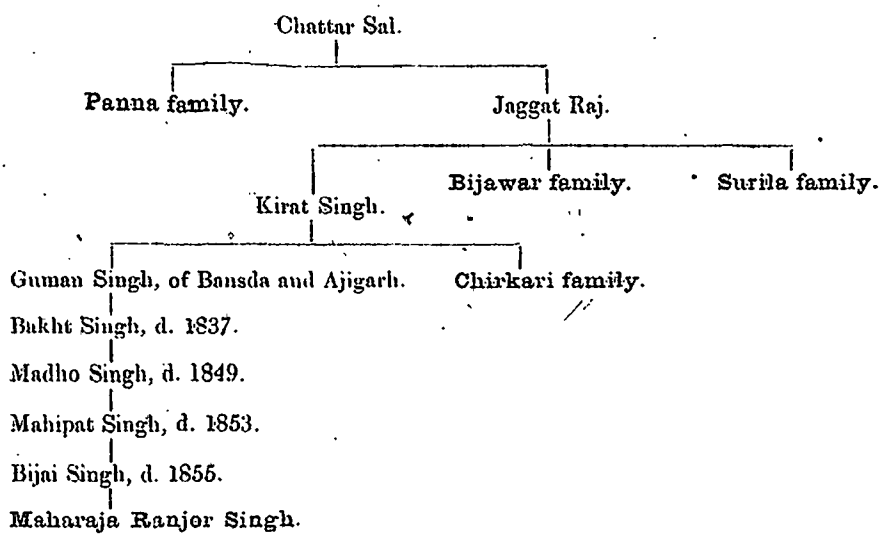
CHIRKARI.


Chattar Sal.
Hirdi Sah, Panna family.
Jaggat Raj.
Kirat Singh.
Bir Singh Deo, whence Bijawar family.
Pahar Singh, whence Surila family.
Khuman Singh, Chief of Chirkari.
Guman Singh, Chief of Bansda and Ajigarh.
Vikramaditya, died 1834.
Ratan Singh, died 1860.
Maharaja Jai Singh Deo.

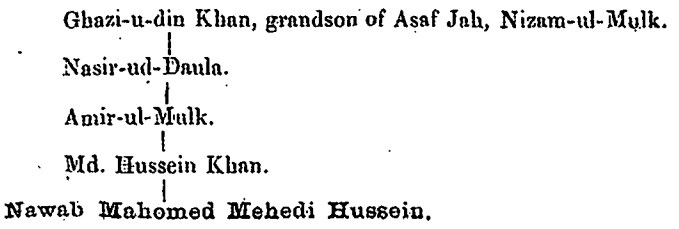
BIJAWAR.



AJIGARH.



BAONI.



REWA.

Biag Deo, the eponymous founder of the Baghel family, who, leaving his own State in Guzerat ostensibly to set out on a pilgrimage, seized most of the country between Kalpi and Chandalghar, 580.

Karan Deo, 615. Married daughter of Raja of Mandla, and obtained in dower the famous fort of Bandoghar.

Sohag Deo

Sarung Deo

Bisal Deo

Bhunal Deo

Anik Deo

Bulan Deo

Dalkesar Deo

Malkesar Deo

Buriar Deo

Bullar Deo, succeeded in 1096.

Singh Deoji Sihrai

Bhairon Deo

Nurhar Deo

Bhir Deo

Salivahan Deo

Bir Singh Deo

Bir Bhan Deo

Raja Ram Deo

Birbhadar

Vikramaditya, founder of Rewa city, 1618.

Amar Singh

Anup Singh

Bhao Singh

Anrud Singh

Abdul Singh. During the minority of this prince Hirdi Sah of Panna invaded Rewa, but was after a time expelled, the Emperor of Delhi helping the legitimate ruler.

Ajit Singh

Jai Singh Deo, first ruler with whom British Government entered into engagements.

Bishonath Singh

Maharaja Raghuraj Singh. For services to the British Government in 1857, the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred on him.

JHABUA.

Rao Jôdha, founder of Jôdhpur, 1459.

- Bikanir family.
- Jodhpur family.
- Bir Singh.
- Jehanji.
- Jai Singh.
- Ram Singh.
- Bhim Singh.

Kishen Dass did good service to the Delhi Emperor, Alla-ud-din, in punishing the Bhil Chief of Jhabua, who had murdered the family of a Governor of Guzerat. In return for this he obtained Jhabua, with high titles and royal insignia.

- Kishen Dass, first Jhabua Chief.
- Karanji.
- Maha Singh.
- Kusal Singh.
- Anup Singh.
- Bahadur Singh.
- Bhim Singh.
- Pertab Singh.
- Ratan Singh, killed by lightning.
- Raja Gopal Singh.

JAORA.

Ghaffur Khan, brother-in-law of Amir Khan, the famous freebooter, received, by Article 12 in the Treaty of Mandisôr, possession of the land granted by Jeswant Rao Holkar to his brother-in-law, then absent in Rajputana.

Faithful in Mutiny.

- Ghous Mahomed Khan.
- Nawab Ismael Khan.

RATLAM.

Udai Singh, of Jodhpur.

Dalpat Singh.

Mahes Dass, assisted Shahjehan in capture of Daulatabad.

Ratan Singh. Displayed great daring while quite a youth in arresting the furious course of a mad elephant in the crowded streets of Delhi. The Emperor awarded him 12 districts in Malwa. He died in battle, fighting for Shahjehan against Aurangzeb, in recognition of which a mere assignment was commuted to a free grant in perpetuity to his family.

(Elder) Ram Singh. Sitamau family.

(Younger) Chattar Sal.

Kesri Singh, killed by his brother Pertab Singh.

Jai Singh. Sillana family.

Man Singh.

Pirthi Singh.

Paddam Singh.

Parbat Singh.

Balwant Singh, d. 1857. Did good service to the British Government.

Bahron Singh, adopted son. Received from Government a dress of honour in recognition of his predecessor's services.

Raja Ranjit Singh.

SITAMAU.

Ram Singh—v. Ratlam.

Sheo Singh.

Kesho Dass, established himself at Sitamau about 1695.

Gaj Singh. } Suffered loss of territory at the hands of the Mahrattas.

Fatteh Singh. }

Raj Singh. Sir John Malcolm mediated with Sindia in favour of this Chief.

(Ratan Singh). Died before his father, Raj Singh.

Raja Bhawani Singh.

SILLANA.

Jai Singh (v. Ratlam).

Debi Singh.

Daulat Singh.

Ajab Singh.

Mohkan Singh.

Lachman Singh, secured in his possessions by Sir John Malcolm's guarantee of 1818.

Ratan Singh.

Nahar Singh.

Takht Singh.

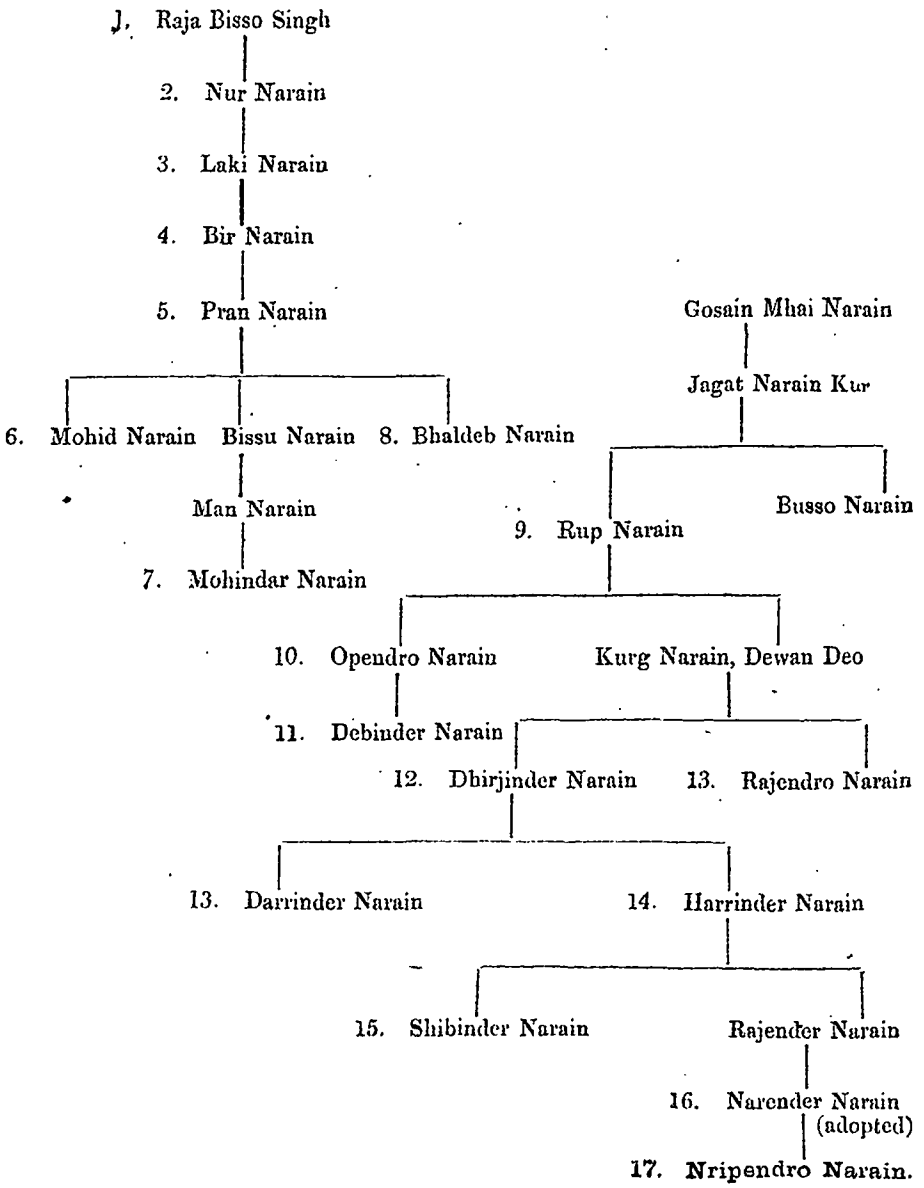
Raja Duli Singh.

TIPPERA.

The succession to this State passed through fifty-two generations from father to son, from Raja Daitva to Raja Malay Chandia. Down to the 119th Raja the State never passed away from the main branch, being always inherited either by a brother, nephew, or grandson, and fifty-seven times by sons.

	Raja Narendra Manik. is the first distant kinsman who succeeds.
	,, Mahendra Manik, is also a distant kinsman.
	,, Dharma Manik, brother.
1733—	,, Mukunda Manik, brother.
	,, Jai Manik, kinsman.
	,, Indra Manik, kinsman.
	,, Bejai Manik; brother.
1765	,, Krishna Manik, brother.
1785—1804	,, Raj Dhar Manik, nephew.
1808—1812	,, Durga Manik, nephew.
1815—1826	,, Ramgunga Manik, nephew.
1826—1829	,, Kasi Chandra Manik, brother.
1831—1850	,, Krishna Kishor Manik, brother.
1850—1862	,, Ishan Chandra Manik, son.
1870	,, **Bir Chandra Manik.**

KUCH BEHAR.


1. Raja Bisso Singh
2. Nur Narain
3. Laki Narain
4. Bir Narain
5. Pran Narain
6. Mohid Narain
Bissu Narain
8. Bhaldeb Narain
Man Narain
7. Mohindar Narain
Gosain Mhai Narain
Jagat Narain Kur
Busso Narain
9. Rup Narain
10. Opendro Narain
Kurg Narain, Dewan Deo
11. Debinder Narain
12. Dhirjinder Narain
13. Rajendro Narain
13. Darrinder Narain
14. Harrinder Narain
15. Shibinder Narain
Rajender Narain
16. Narender Narain
(adopted)
17. Nripendro Narain.

RAMPUR.

Shah Alam.....Hussein Khan.

- Daud Khan, distinguished himself in the Mahratta wars, and received grant of land near Budaon.
  - Ali Mahomed (adopted son), a distinguished soldier; received title of Nawab.
    - 1. Faiz Ullah (1774) First Jaghirdar of Rampur.
      - Mahomed Ali (assassinated by his brother).
        - 2. Ahmed Ali (1794)
          - A daughter.
      - Ghulam Mahomed.
        - 3. Mahomed Said (1840).
          - 4. Mahomed Yusuf Ali Khan (1840). Did good service to the British Government in Mutiny.
            - 5. **Nawab Kalab Ali Khan (1864).**
- Rahmat Khan (Hafiz).
- Dhundi Khan (guardian associated with Hafiz Rahmat Khan).

BENARES.

Munsa Ram. Occupying the ancient family domains of Utaria, rose to high favour with Moghal Governor of Benares.

- 1. Balwant Singh (1739). Sent a tributary gift of Rs. 21,770 to Delhi, and was assigned the government of Jaunpur, Benares, and Chunar by the Emperor, together with possession of four pergunnahs and title of Raja Bahadur.
  - Daughter
    - 3. Mahip Narain (1781)
      - 4. Udit Narain Singh (1795)
        - Maharaja Ishri Pershad Narain Singh.
  - 2. Cheyt Singh (1770)

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CASHMIR.

Mian Kashora Singh, of Jammu.

- Maharaja Gulab Singh, began life as a trooper in the army of Ranjit Singh; d. 1857.
- Raja Dhian Singh, Prime Minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, assassinated 1843.
  - Raja Hira Singh, killed by the Sikhs in 1845.
  - Raja Jowahir Singh, exiled for conspiring against the Maharaja; died at Ambala in 1860.
  - Raja Moti Singh, of Panch, in Cashmir.
- Raja Suchet Singh, killed during the anarchy at Lahore in 1844.

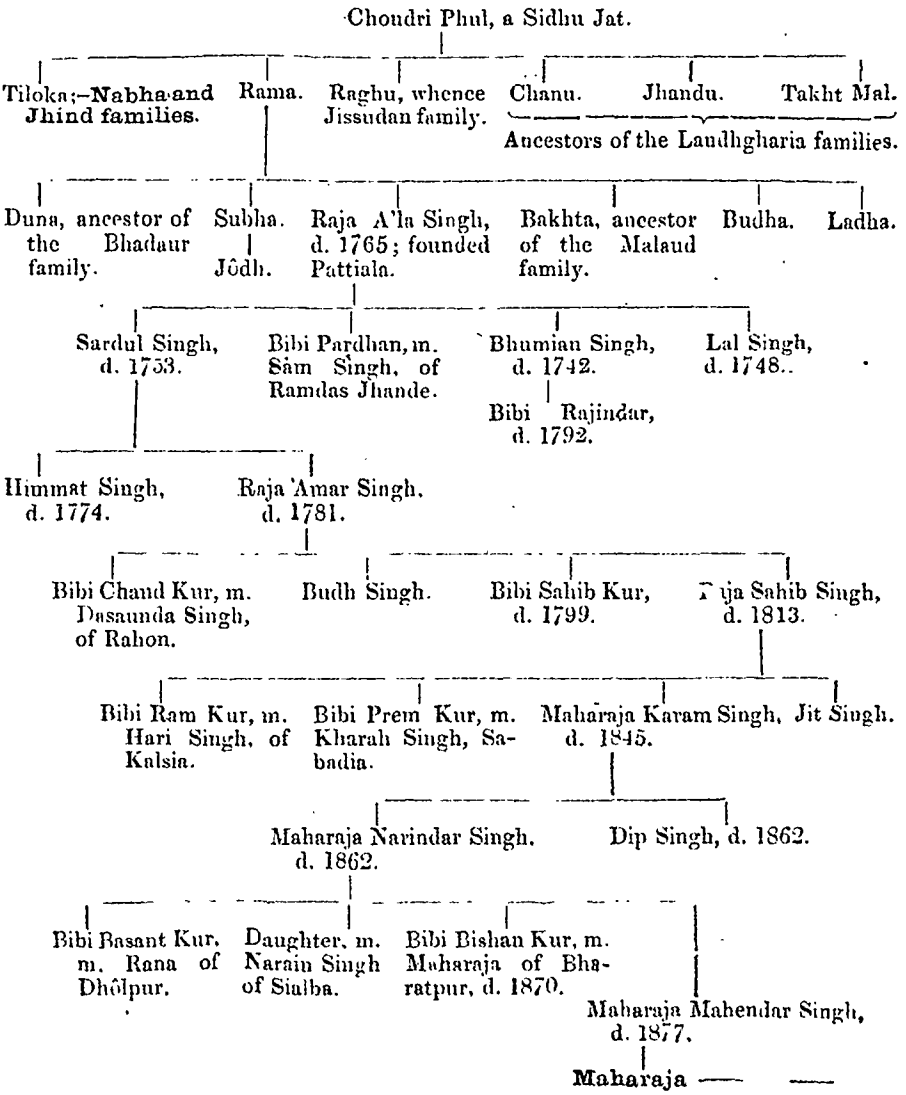
- Uttam Singh, killed with Rao Nihal Singh by the fall of an archway in Lahore.
- Sohan Singh, killed by the Sikhs, with Raja Hira Singh.
- **Maharaj Ranbir Singh.**
  - Pertab Singh.
  - Ram Singh.
  - Amar Singh.
  - Lachman Singh.

BAHAWALPUR.

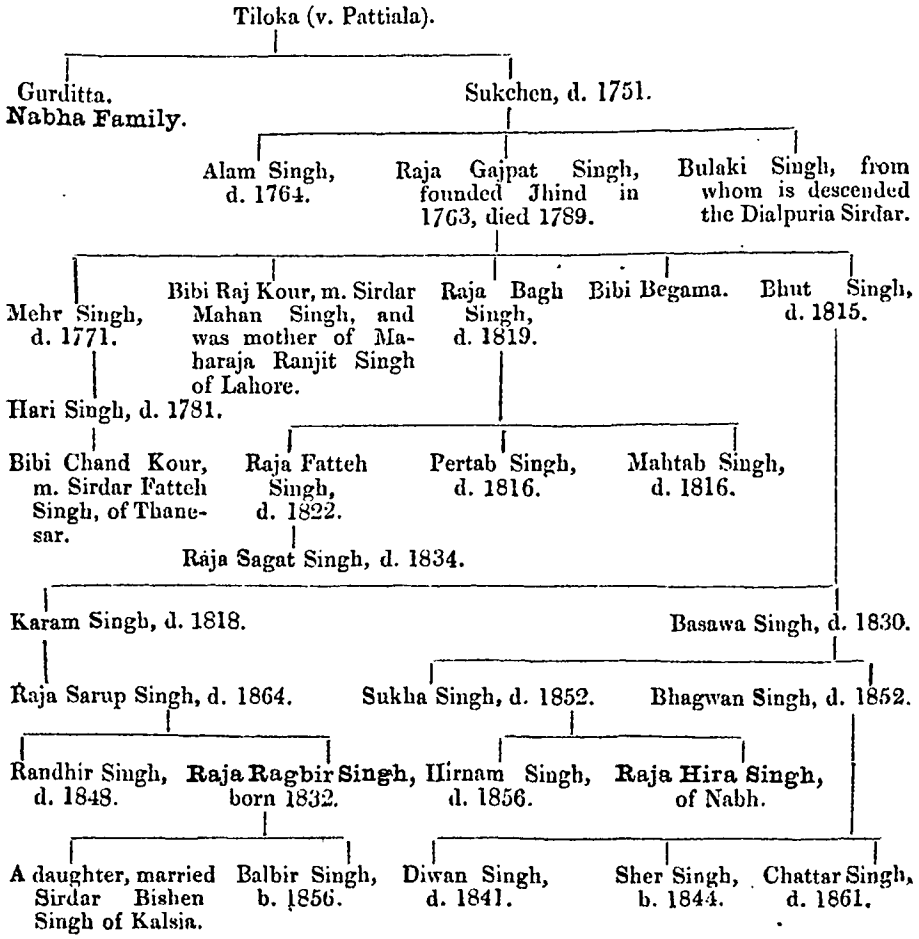
Mahomed Sadik Khan, Governor of Bahawalpur, under Sind Government.

- Nawab Mahomed Bahawal Khan I., d. 1747.
- Nawab Mahomed Mubarik Khan, d. 1771.
- Mian Fatteh Mahomed Khan.
  - Jaffer Khan, *alias* Nawab Bahawal Khan II., d. 1807.
    - Nasir Khan.
      - Mahomed Khan.
    - Wajid Baksh.
      - Ahmad Khan.
      - Mahomed Khan.
    - Abdulla Khan, *alias* N. Sadik Mahomed Khan, d. 1824.
      - Nawab Bahawal Khan III., d. 1852.
        - N. Fatteh Mahomed Khan, d. 1858.
          - N. Bahawal Khan IV., d. 1860.
            - **N. Sadik Mahomed Khan.**
        - Gul Mahomed Khan.
        - Mubarik Khan.
        - N. Mahomed Sadik Khan, deposed by his brother Fatteh Mahomed Khan, d. 1862.
          - Mohabbat Khan.
      - Azim Yar Khan.
      - Jafar Khan.
      - Khudayar Khan.
      - Faiz Mahomed Khan.
      - Kadir Baksh Khan.
      - Haji Khan.
  - Jhandu Khan, *alias* Sirdar Khan.
    - Nasrat Khan.
      - Sirdar Khan.
    - Mahomed Khan.
    - Sarfaraz Khan.

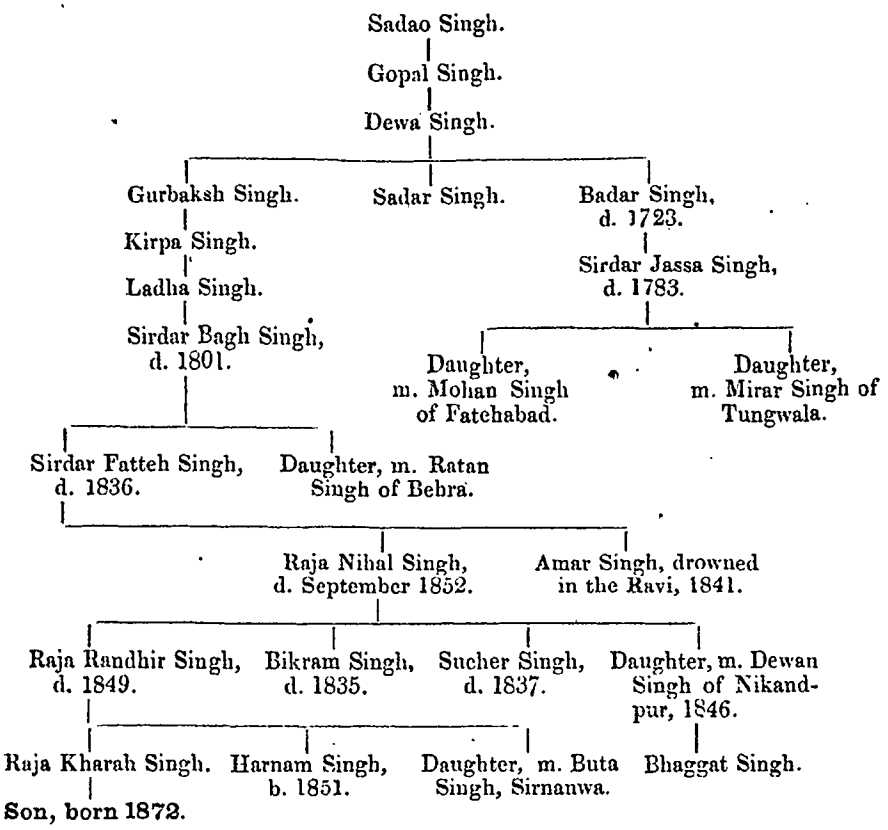
PATTIALA.


Choudri Phul, a Sidhu Jat.
Tiloka;—Nabha and Jhind families.
Rama.
Raghu, whence Jissudan family.
Chanu.
Jhandu.
Takht Mal.
Ancestors of the Laudhgharia families.
Duna, ancestor of the Bhadaur family.
Subha.
Jôdh.
Raja A'la Singh, d. 1765; founded Pattiala.
Bakhta, ancestor of the Malaud family.
Budha.
Ladha.
Sardul Singh, d. 1753.
Bibi Pardhan, m. Sâm Singh, of Ramdas Jhande.
Bhumian Singh, d. 1742.
Lal Singh, d. 1748.
Bibi Rajindar, d. 1792.
Himmat Singh, d. 1774.
Raja Amar Singh, d. 1781.
Bibi Chand Kur, m. Dasaunda Singh, of Rahon.
Budh Singh.
Bibi Sahib Kur, d. 1799.
Raja Sahib Singh, d. 1813.
Bibi Ram Kur, m. Hari Singh, of Kalsia.
Bibi Prem Kur, m. Kharak Singh, Sabadia.
Maharaja Karam Singh, d. 1845.
Jit Singh.
Maharaja Narindar Singh, d. 1862.
Dip Singh, d. 1862.
Bibi Basant Kur, m. Rana of Dhôlpur.
Daughter, m. Narain Singh of Siuba.
Bibi Bishan Kur, m. Maharaja of Bharatpur, d. 1870.
Maharaja Mahendar Singh, d. 1877.
Maharaja

JHIND AND NABHA.

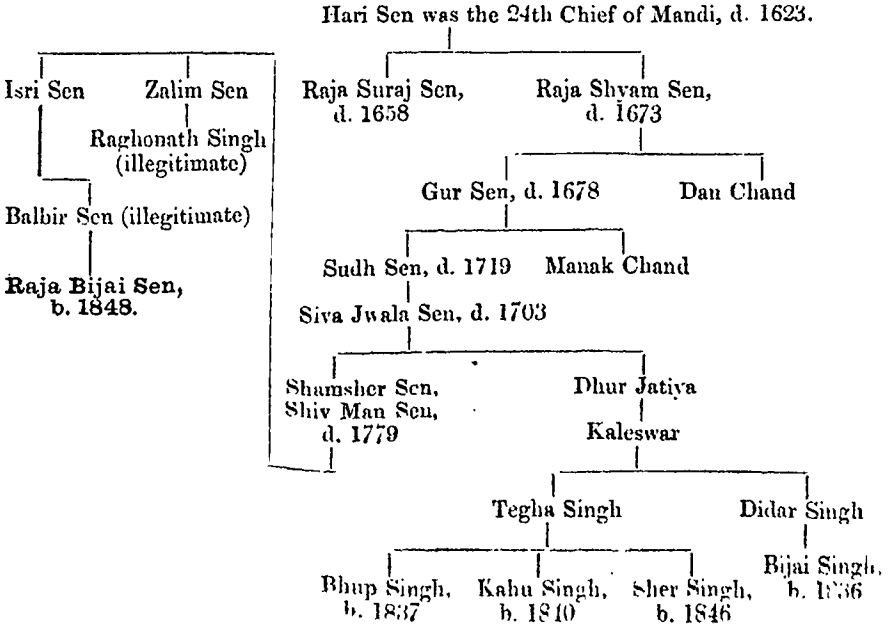

Tiloka (v. Pattiala).
Gurditta. Nabha Family.
Sukchen, d. 1751.
Alam Singh, d. 1764.
Raja Gajpat Singh, founded Jhind in 1763, died 1789.
Bulaki Singh, from whom is descended the Dialpuria Sirdar.
Mehr Singh, d. 1771.
Bibi Raj Kour, m. Sirdar Mahan Singh, and was mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore.
Raja Bagh Singh, d. 1819.
Bibi Begama.
Bhut Singh, d. 1815.
Hari Singh, d. 1781.
Bibi Chand Kour, m. Sirdar Fatteh Singh, of Thanesar.
Raja Fatteh Singh, d. 1822.
Pertab Singh, d. 1816.
Mahtab Singh, d. 1816.
Raja Sagat Singh, d. 1834.
Karam Singh, d. 1818.
Basawa Singh, d. 1830.
Raja Sarup Singh, d. 1864.
Sukha Singh, d. 1852.
Bhagwan Singh, d. 1852.
Randhir Singh, d. 1848.
Raja Ragbir Singh, born 1832.
Hirnam Singh, d. 1856.
Raja Hira Singh, of Nabh.
A daughter, married Sirdar Bishen Singh of Kalsia.
Balbir Singh, b. 1856.
Diwan Singh, d. 1841.
Sher Singh, b. 1844.
Chattar Singh, d. 1861.

KAPURTHALA.


Sadao Singh.
Gopal Singh.
Dewa Singh.
Gurbaksh Singh.
Sadar Singh.
Badar Singh, d. 1723.
Kirpa Singh.
Ladha Singh.
Sirdar Jassa Singh, d. 1783.
Sirdar Bagh Singh, d. 1801.
Daughter, m. Mohan Singh of Fatehabad.
Daughter, m. Mirar Singh of Tungwala.
Sirdar Fatteh Singh, d. 1836.
Daughter, m. Ratan Singh of Bebra.
Raja Nihal Singh, d. September 1852.
Amar Singh, drowned in the Ravi, 1841.
Raja Randhir Singh, d. 1849.
Bikram Singh, d. 1835.
Sucher Singh, d. 1837.
Daughter, m. Dewan Singh of Nikandpur, 1846.
Raja Kharah Singh.
Harnam Singh, b. 1851.
Daughter, m. Buta Singh, Sirnanwa.
Bhaggat Singh.
Son, born 1872.

MANDI.

The State of Mandi separated from that of Suket about A.D. 1200.



MALEIR KOTLA.

Sheikh Sadr-ud-din, came from Cabul in the 15th century, and married a daughter of the Emperor Bahlol Lodi, receiving a dower of 68 villages in the province of Sirhind.

Sheikh Isa

Mahomed Shah

Mahomed Isaq

Fatteh Mahomed Khan

Nawab Bazid Khan, founded town of Maleir Kotla, 30 miles south of Ludhiana, in 1657. The Emperor Alamgir conferred upon him the title of Nawab.

Nawab Firoz Khan

Nawab Sher Mahomed Khan

Nawab Jamal Khan

Nawab Bahadur Khan	Nawab Atta Ulla Khan	Nawab Bhikam Khan
Dalir Khan	Rahmat Ali Khan	Nawab Wazir Khan
Ghulam Mahomed Khan	Mahomed Dilawar Ali Khan	Nawab Amir Ali Khan
	Nawab Mahomed Ibrahim Ali Khan, m. daughter of Ghulam Mahomed Khan	Nawab Mahbub Ali Khan
		Nawab Sikandar Ali Khan, died without issue in 1871.

FARIDKÔT.

The Burar-Jat family of Faridkôt has sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian and Kaithal Chiefs, claiming to descend from Burar, the 17th in descent from Jai Sal, the founder of Jaisalmir, and the reputed ancestor of the Sidhu, Burar, and many other Jât clans. The Burar-Jats were thus originally Bhatti Rajputs, and emigrated from Rajputana simultaneously with the Phulkian branch of the tribe.

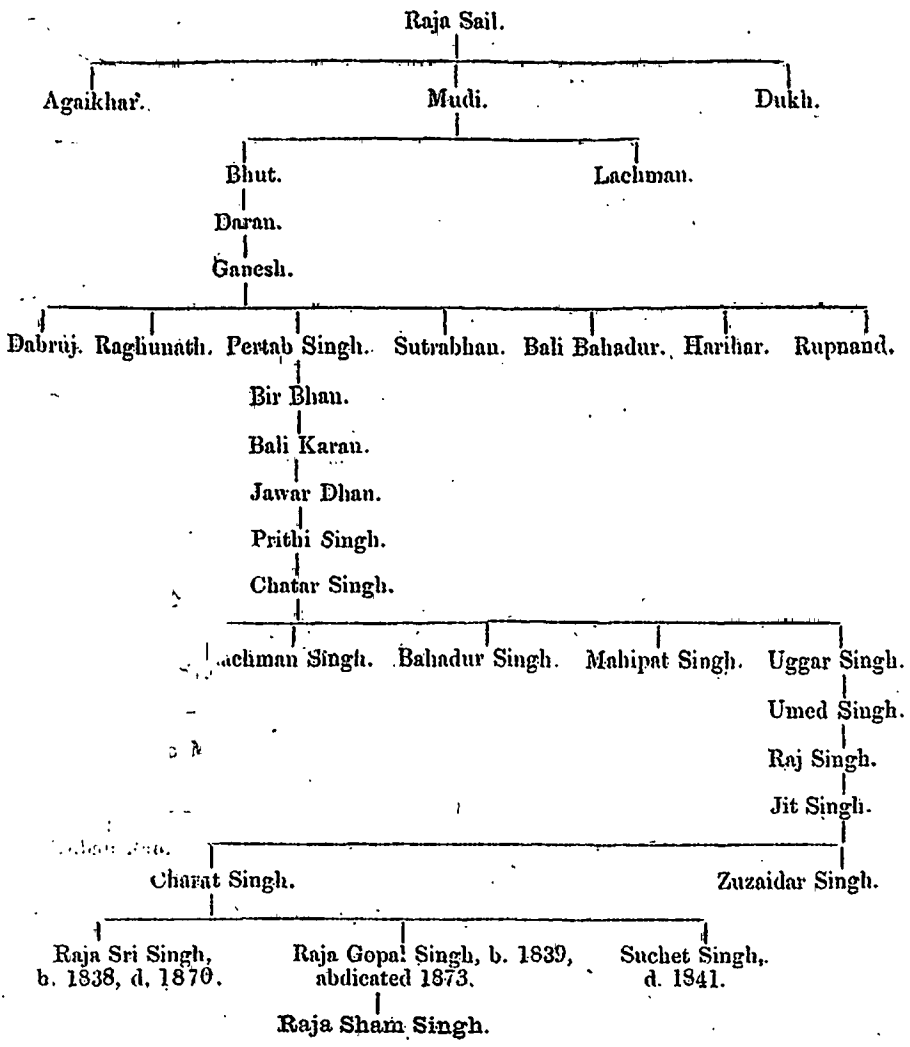
Sangar.

Bhallan, appointed by the Delhi Government head-man of the Burars, d. 1643	Lala
	Kapura, d. 1708

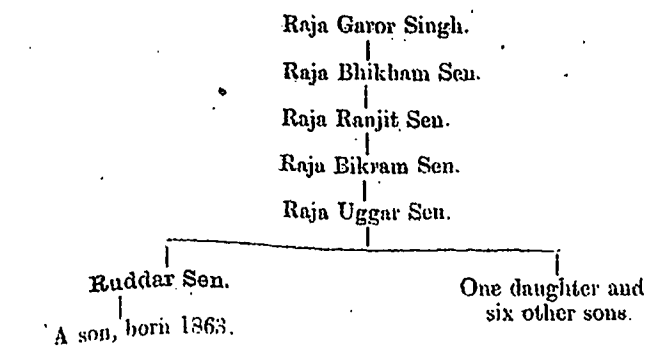
Sukha, d. 1731	Sajja, d. 1710	Makhu
Jôdh Singh, d. 1767	Hamir Singh, d. 1782	Vir Singh

Tegh Singh, d. 1806	Jit Singh, d. 1767.	Dal Singh, d. 1804	Mohr Singh, d. 1798
Jagat Singh, d. 1825	Karam Singh	Charat Singh, d. 1804	Bhupa (illegitimate)
Gulab Singh, d. 1826	Raja Pahar Singh, d. 1849	Sahib Singh, d. 1831	Mehtab Singh
Raja Wazir Singh, d. April 1874	Dip Singh, d. 1845		Anokh Singh, d. 1845
Raja Bikram Singh, b. 1842			

CHAMBA.



SUKET.



HAIDARABAD.

Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan
Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah
(d. 1748).

|

Nawab Mir Akbar Ali Khan,
Sikandar Jah (b. 1771, d. 1828).

|

Nawab Mir Farkhunda Ali Khan,
Nasir-ud-Daula (b. 1793, d. 1856).

|

Nawab Mir Tahniat Ali Khan,
Afzal-ud-Daula (b. 1827, d. 1868).

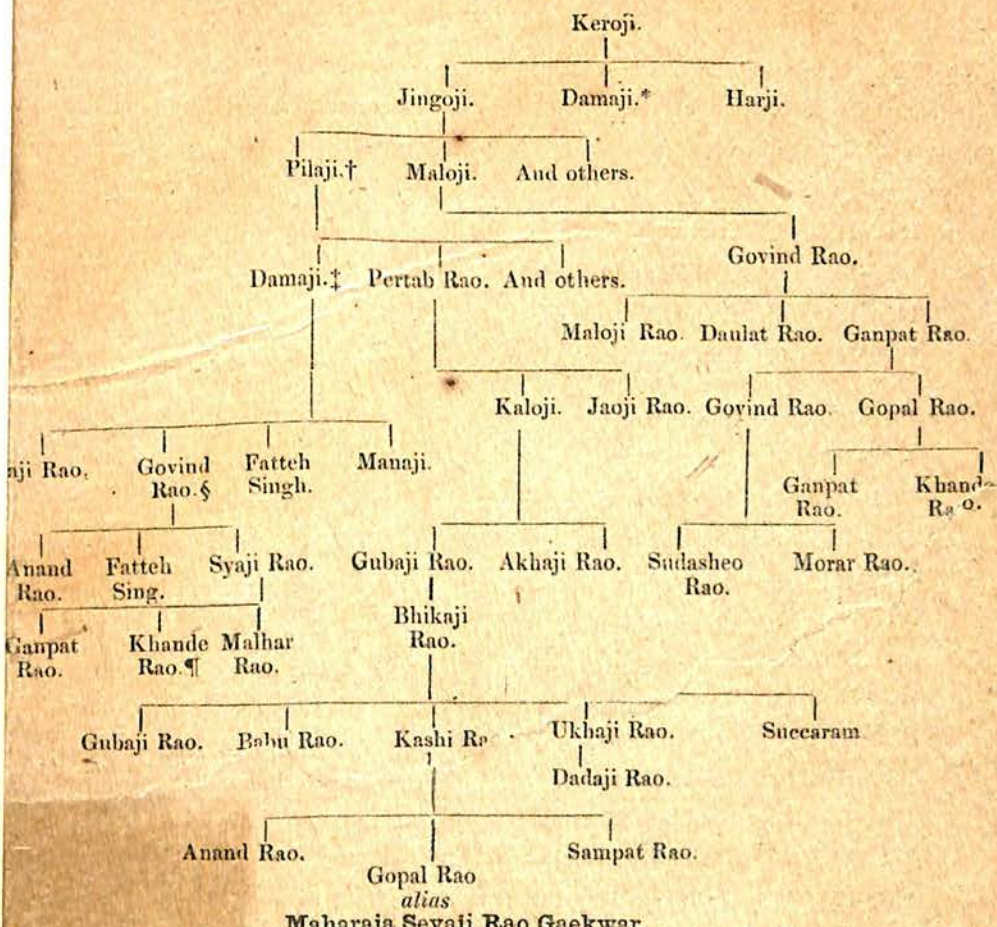
|

**Nawab Mir Mahbub Ali Khan,
Bahadur, Nizam-ul-Mulk,
Asaf Jah, b. 1866.**

The following members of the Nizam's family live in seclusion. Resident, in a note affixed to an official genealogical table, writes: Haidarabad requires the members of H.H. the Nizam's own remoter and collateral branches, to lead lives of more or less stric of all the living representatives of the family whose names occur not one save the present Nizam himself has ever been received at seen by the Resident :—

Mir Shamsher Ali, Mir Nawazesh Ali, Mir Ashgar Ali, Mir Abid Ali, Mir Ali, Mir Darab Ali, Mir Liakat Ali, Mir Jamshid Ali, Mir Zafar Ali, Mir Nawazish Mir Khusru Ali, Mir Dawar Ali, Mir Sadat Ali, Mir Asaf Ali, Mir Vilaiat Ali, Mir Wahid Ali, Mir Yawar Ali, Mir Ikram Ali, Mir Bashir-ud-din Ali Khan Bahadur, Sam-ul-Mulk, Mir Bahadur Ali, Mir Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadur, Mir Kudrat Ali, Mir Mazhar Ali, Mir Asad Ali, Mir Rahman Ali, Mir Rahat Ali, Mir Sadat Ali, Mir Muzaffar Ali, Mir Turab Ali, Mir Sutf Bahadur Jang, Mir Basharat Ali Khan Bahadur, Mir Liakat Ali Khan Bahadur, Mir Talib Ali Khan, Mir Mubarak Ali Khan, Mir Abid Ali, Mir Fateh Ali, Mir Sultan Ali, Mir Ahmed Ali, Mir Subhan Ali, Mir Rahat Ali, Mir Badr-ud-din Ali, Mir Dildar Ali, Mir Shams-ud-din Ali, Mir Yawar Ali Khan, Mir Sarfaraz Ali Khan, *Mir Habib Ali Khan, Mir Kadr Ali Khan, Mir Nusrat Ali, Mir* Faridan Ali, *Mir Namdar Ali, Mir Azmat Ali, Mir Kurshid Ali, Mir Sadik-ud-din, Mir* Dianat-ud-din, *Mir Kam-ud-din, Mir Basharat Ali, Mir Mukaram Ali, Mir Husam-ud-*din Ali, Mir Shamsher Ali, Mir Wazir Ali, Mir Nasir-ud-din Ali, Mir Jehandar Ali, Mir Fakhr-ud-din Ali, Mir Riasat Ali, Mir Nizam Ali, Mir Mahmud Ali, Mir Ahmed Ali, Mir Shabhan Ali, Mir Firoz Ali, Mir Kabir Ali, Mir Mahmud Ali, Mir Farkat Ali, Mir Iftikhar Ali, Mir Dilawar Ali, Mir Mahmud Ali, Mir Muazzim Ali, Mir Munwawar Ali, Mir Sadat Ali, Mir Moh-ud-din Ali, Mir Rahim-ud-din Ali, Mir Ahmed Ali, Mir Wahid Ali, Mir Mahmud Ali, Mir Muazzim Ali, Mir Tabawar Ali, Mir Parwarish Ali, Mir Wajid Ali, Mir Ibrahim Ali, Mir Gaffar Ali, Mir Dilawar Ali, Mir Alam Ali, Mir Dur Ali, Mir Humaiun Ali, Mir Yusaf Ali, Mir Bahadur Ali, Mir Hashmat Ali, Mir Shaukat Ali, Mir Kudrat Ali, Mir Jehangir Ali, Mir Mubarak Ali, Mir Johar Ali, Mir Hussein Ali, and Mir Parwarish Ali.

BARODA.



* Damaji was a gallant soldier in the service of Shahu, Raja of Sattara, and so distinguished himself in 1720-21 that he received the title of Shamsher Bahadur, and became second in command of the army.

† Pilaji Gaekwar, the real founder of the family, succeeded his uncle as Moatalik or Lieutenant, receiving the additional title of Sena Khas Khel.

‡ Damaji, ousting the Dhabari family, obtained possession of Baroda in 1732. In 1755 the Moghal Government in Ahmedabad was quite subverted, and Damaji Gaekwar shared town and country with the Peishwa.

§ Govind Rao obtained in 1800 a lease of the Peishwa's share of Guzerat.

¶ Khande Rao rendered good service to the British Government during the Mutiny.

MAISUR.

This genealogical table was obtained from a memorandum drawn up under the immediate supervision of the late Maharaja. Where not otherwise noted, the son succeeded the father.

Reigned			
1399–1422	1.	Yedu Raja.	
1423–1457	2.	Heri Bettud Chamraj.	
1458–1477	3.	Timma Raj.	
1478–1512	4.	Heri, or Arberal, Chamraj.	Arberal signifies 'six-fingered.'
1513–1551	5.	Heri Bettud Chamraj.	
1552–1570	6.	Timma Raj.	
1571–1575	7.	Bole Chamraj.	Bole = 'bold.'
1576–1577	8.	Bettud Chamraj.	
1578–1616	9.	Raj Wadiar.	Brother of 8.
1617–1637	10.	Chamraj Wadiar.	Grandson.
... 1637	11.	Immadi Raj.	Son of 9.
1638–1659	12.	Ranadhi... Kantirai Narasraj.	Adopted.
1659–1671	13.	Dodda Devaraj.	Adopted. Dodda = 'senior.'
1672–1703	14.	Chicka Devaraj.	Chicka = 'junior.'
1704–1712	15.	Kantirava Maharaj.	
1713–1730	16.	Dodda Kristnaraj.	
1731–1733	17.	Hadinentu Tingal Chamraj.	
1734–1765	18.	Immadi, or Kristnaraj II., *alias* Chikka.	Adopted.
1766–1769	19.	Nauja Raj.	Brother of 18.
1770–1775	20.	Bettud Chamraj.	Brother of 15.
1776–1796	21.	Chama Raj.	Adopted.
1799–1868	22.	Mumaddi, or Kristnaraj III.	
1868 ——	23.	Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar, of the Bettud Kote family.	Adopted.

KOLHAPUR.

Maloji Raja Bhonsla.

- Shahaji Raja.
  - Sambhaji Raja, killed in battle.
  - Venkaji Raja. Tanjor.
  - The great Sevaji.
    - Satara.
      - Sambhaji, Chhatrapatti of Satara.
        - Sevaji, or Shahu.
          - Ram Raja adopted
          - Shahu, adopted.
            - Pertab Singh.
            - Ramchandra Raja.
            - Shahaji Raja.
      - Raja Ram.
        - Kolhapur.
          - Sevaji Chhatrapatti.
            - Ram Raja.
          - Sambhaji Chhatrapatti.
            - Sevaji Chhatrapatti, adopted
              - Shambhu, d. 1821.
              - Shahaji Chhatrapatti, d. 1838.
                - Shahu Chima Sahib, d. 1868.
                - Shiva Chhatrapatti, d. 1866.
                - Raja Ram Raja, d. at Florence in 1870.
                - Maharaja Sevaji, adopted in 1871
- Sharafji Raja.
  - Trimbakji Raja.
    - Venkoji Raja.
      - Mankoji Raja.
        - Shahaji Raja.
          - Khanwatkar.
            - Mankoji.
            - Sambhaji.
              - Ramchandra Rao.
                - Narayan Rao.
                - Dinkar Rao.
                - Narain Rao.

KACHH.

Jam Hamirji.

- Alyaji.
- Rao Khengarji.
  - Bharmalji.
  - Bhojraji.
  - Khengarji.
  - Tumachi.
  - Raidhanji.
  - Pragmalji.
  - Godji.
  - Desalji.
  - Lakhpatji. On his death his sixteen wives were burned on the funeral pile in *sati*.
  - Godji.
  - Raydhanji.
  - Bharmalji.
  - Desalji.
  - Pragmalji.
  - Maharao
- Sahibji.
- Raebji.

EDAR.

Anand Singh, brother of the Maharaja of Jôdhpur, together with his brother Rai Singh, seized Edar. Killed in battle about 1753.

Siva Singh.

Bhowan Singh.

Sagram Singh, who received the patta of Ahmednagur. Ancestor of present Maharaja of Marwar.

Gambhir Singh.

Umed Singh. Jowan Singh.

Maharaja Kesri Singh.

KHAIRPUR.

Sohrab Khan.

Mubarak Khan.

Nasir Khan.

Mir Ali Murad.

JUNAGARH.

Sher Khan Babi, a soldier of fortune, expelled the Moghal Lieutenant-Governor and established himself in Junagarh about 1735.

Salabat Khan.

Bahadur Khan. Dilkat Khan.

Mohabat Khan. Zeman Khan.
Bantwa.

Hamid Khan, d. 1775.

Bahadur Khan. Salabat Khan.

Hamid Khan, d. 1851. **Nawab Mohabat Khan.**

BHAONAGAR.

The Gohel tribe is said to have entered Kattywar about A.D. 1200 under their Chief Sejak, whose sons founded the Bhaonagar, Palitana, and Lathi States.

Bhao Singh, 1742.

Akheraj or Bhawaji.

Wakht Singh.

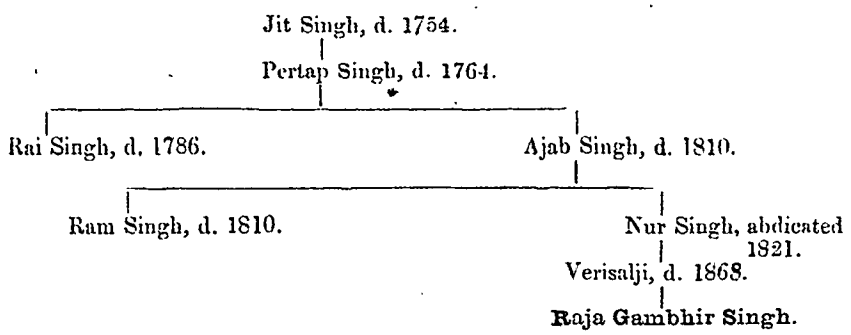
Waje Singh.

Akheraj, 1828. Jeswant Singh, 1854.

Thakur Takht Singh.

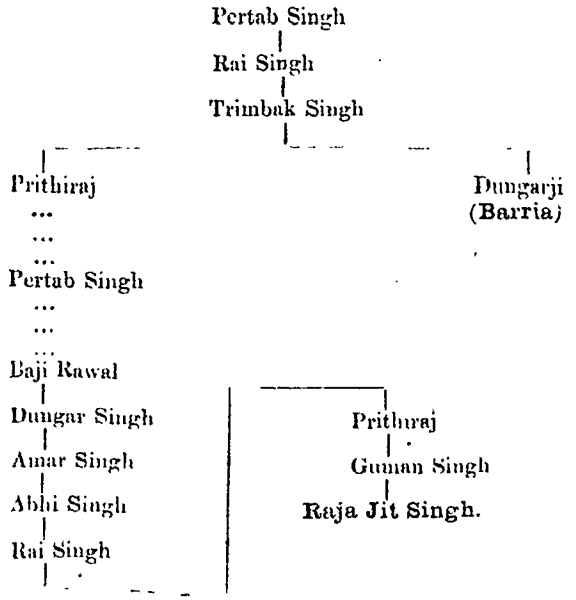
RAJPIPLA.

This family is said to be derived from Chokarana, son of Saidawat, Raja of Ujein, a Rajput of the Parmar tribe.



CHOTA UDAIPUR.

This family is descended from Pathai Rawal, the last Chowan Chief of Champaner. This Chief was taken prisoner by Mahomed Shah Begara, and, refusing to turn Musalman, was murdered. His son Pertab Singh then escaped to Hauf, a small hamlet amongst the almost inaccessible hills bordering the Narbadda. Here for forty years he harassed the surrounding country, till at last the Guzerat Subha conferred upon him the chauth of Halol and Kalol.



LUNAWARRA.

Duyal Dass, probably ninth in descent from Bhim Singh, who is said to have founded the town of Lunawarra.
Chandar Singh.
Vir Singh.
Nar Singh.
Jet Singh.
Wakht Singh.
Dip Singh.
Durjan Singh.
Pertab Singh.
Fatteh Singh, d. 1849.
Dalpat Singh (adopted).
Dulel Singh, 1867.
Raja Wakht Singh.

BALASINOR.

Salabat Khan, obtained the Jaghir and Fouzdari of Balasinor and Virpur, being fifth in descent from Sher Khan Babi, or door-keeper, a distinguished officer in the imperial service in the seventeenth century.

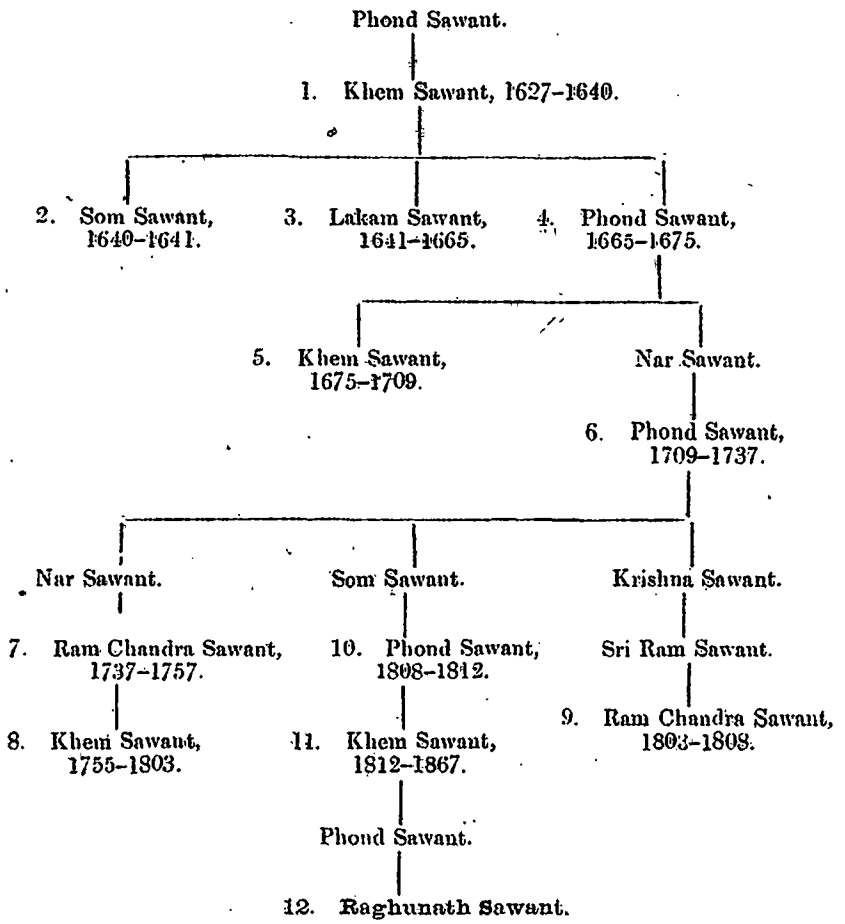
4. Bahadur Khan, fourth in descent from above.

5. Sirdar Mahomed Khan.
Mohabat Khan. Junagarh.

Daughter, m. Nawair Khan of Cambay.
6. Jumiat Khan.
7. Salabat Khan, d. 1820.

9 Edal Khan, d. 1831.
Jorawar Khan.
8. Abat Khan, deposed.

SAWANT WADI.


Phond Sawant.
1. Khem Sawant, 1627–1640.
2. Som Sawant, 1640–1641.
3. Lakam Sawant, 1641–1665.
4. Phond Sawant, 1665–1675.
5. Khem Sawant, 1675–1709.
Nar Sawant.
6. Phond Sawant, 1709–1737.
Nar Sawant.
Som Sawant.
Krishna Sawant.
7. Ram Chandra Sawant, 1737–1757.
10. Phond Sawant, 1808–1812.
Sri Ram Sawant.
8. Khem Sawant, 1755–1803.
11. Khem Sawant, 1812–1867.
9. Ram Chandra Sawant, 1803–1808.
Phond Sawant.
12. Raghunath Sawant.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

This Order was instituted in 1861, and enlarged in 1866. It consists of the **Sovereign,** the Grand Master, four Extra Knight-Grand-Commanders, four Honorary Knight-Grand Commanders, twenty-three Knight-Grand-Commanders, sixty Knight-Commanders, three Extra Knight-Commanders, and one hundred and twenty-one Companions.

THE ROLL.*

The Sovereign.

Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Grand Master.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Right Honourable Lord Lytton.

Knight-Grand-Commanders.

H. H. the Maharaja Sindia.
H. H. the Maharaja Dhulip Singh.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cashmir.
H. H. the Maharaja Holkar.
H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa.
H. H. the Maharaja of Travancôr.
H. E. Nawab Sir Salar Jang.
H. H. the Nawab Begam of Bhopal.
H. H. the Maharaja of Marwar.
H. H. the Nawab of Rampur.
H. H. the Raja of Jhind.
H. H. the Maharao Raja of Bundi.
H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Benares.
H. H. the Prince of Arcot.

* This list is confined to Native Chiefs and Nobles belonging to the Order, together with the Great Officers of the Order.

Knight-Commanders.

The Maharaja of Deo (Behar).
The Maharaja of Vizianagram.
The Maharaja of Bulrampur.
The Maharaja of Gidhor (Bengal).
Raja Sir Dinkar Rao.
Mir Sir Sher Mahomed, of Mirpur.
Raja Sir Sahib Dyal Misser.
Sir Mahadeva Rao.
H. H. the Maharaja of Johor.
H. H. the Raja of Cochin.
Nawab Sir Mohsam-ud-Daula, of Oudh.
H. H. the Nawab of Junagarh.
Nawab Khan Bahadur Khwaja Sir Mahomed Khan Khattak, of Kohat.
H. H. the Maharaja of Panna.
The Raja of Nahan.
Rao Sir Kasi Rao Holkar, Báda Sahib.
General Sir Ranodip Singh, Rana Bahadur.
Rao Raja Sir Ganpat Rao Kirki, Shamsher Bahadur.
Nawab Sir Mahomed Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur Mumtaz-ud-Daula.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar.
H. H. the Raj Sahib of Drangdra.
H. H. the Jam of Nauanagarh.

Companions.

Nawab Syed Asghar Ali Khan.
The Raja of Venkatagheri.
The Raja of Kashipur.
Raja Tikam Singh, of Morsan.
Raja Jes[illegible]ut Rao, of Etawa.
Raja F[illegible]eo Bax Bahadur, of Katyari.
Sirdar Surat Singh, of Benares.
Syed Hussein El Aidross, of Surat.
Raghunath Rao Vittal, Chief of Vinchur.
Seth Naomall, of Karrachi.
Pandit Manphul.
Nawab Ghulam Hussein Khan.
[illegible]b Khan Jowanna, Khan Bahadur.
Syed Ahmed Khan, (of Aligarh).
Mir Akbar Ali, of Haidarabad.

Raja Jai Kishen Dass Bahadur.
Raja Siva Prasada.
Nawab Khwaja Abdul Ganni.
Vembankar Ramiengar.
Istakant Shangtoni Menon.
Mir Shahamat Ali, Khan Bahadur, (Supdt., Ratlam).
Nawab Mahomed Akram Khan.
Mahomed Hyat Khan.
Raja Romanath Tagôr.
Rao Bahadur Bechardass Ambaidass.
Raja Dumara Kumara Venkatappa Nayedu Bahadur Varu.
Sirdar Mangal Singh Ramgharia.
Babu Digambar Mittra.
Maulvi Imdad Ali, Khan Bahadur.
Mahomed Ali Asbgar Ali Khan.
Nawab Syed Fateh Ali, Khan Bahadur.
Jowala Sahai (Dewan of Cashmir).
Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narain Mandlik.
B. Krishnaiengar.
Azam Gauri Sankar Udai Sankar.
Shashi Shastri (Dewan of Travancôr).
Bakshi Kuman Singh (Maharaja Holkar's Commandant).
Hazrat Nur Khan (Minister, Jaora).
Govind Dass Seth, (of Mathura).

Secretary to the Order—C. U. Aitchison, Esq., L.D., B.C.S.

Registrar—Sir A. W. Woods, Garter King-at-Arms.

THE GRADED LIST OF THE POLITICAL SERVICE, 1877.

RESIDENTS, 1ST CLASS.

Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., B.S.C., Resident, Haidarabad.

Lieut.-General Sir H. D. Daly, K.C.B., Bo. S.C., Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

Colonel Sir L. Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bo. S.C., *on leave.*

Mr. P. S. Melville, C.S.I., B.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda.

Mr. A. C. Lyall, B.C.S., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

RESIDENTS, 2ND CLASS.

Colonel J. P. Nixon, Bo. S.C., Political Agent, Turkish Arabia.

Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, B.C.S., *on leave.*

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ross, Bo. S.C., *on leave.*

Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Duncan, C.S.I., M.S.C., Resident, Mandalay.

Major R. G. Sandeman, C.S.I., B.S.C., Agent to the Governor-General, Beluchistan.

Colonel J. Watson, V.C., C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, Bo.S.C., Political Agent, Gwalior.

Mr. F. Henvey, B.C.S., Officiating Resident in Nipal.

RESIDENTS, 3RD CLASS.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Beynon, Bo. S.C., Political Agent, Jaipur.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Impey, B.S.C., Political Agent, Udaipur.

Major E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., M.S.C., General Superintendent, Thaggi Department.

Major P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., M. Cavy., Officer on Special Duty, Cashmir.

Major C. K. M. Walter, B.S.C., *on leave.*

Mr. L. S. Saunders, B.C.S., Commissioner, Ajmir and Mhairwarra.

POLITICAL AGENTS, 1ST CLASS.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Osborne, C.B., Hony. A.D.C. to the Viceroy, M.S.C., *on leave.*

Dr. J. P. Stratton, M.D., Bo. Medl. Establishment (*Officiating Resident, 3rd Class*), Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

Major P. W. Bannerman, Bo. S.C., Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Major T. Cadell, V.C., B.S.C., Political Agent, Jôdhpur.

Dr. Kirke, Uncov., Political Agent, Zanzibar.

Major W. Tweedie, B.S.C., *on leave.*

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Dennehy, B.S.C., Political Agent, Dhôlpur. (Additional.)

Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Powlett, B.S.C., Political Agent, Kôta. (Additional.)

POLITICAL AGENTS, 2ND CLASS.

Lieut.-Col. P. W. Powlett, B.S.C., (Additional, 1st Class Agent).

Colonel J. A. Wright, B.S.C., *on leave.*

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Berkeley, M. Infy. (Officiating 1st Class), Political Agent, Harraoti and Tonk.

Major S. B. Miles, Bo. S.C., *on leave.*

Colonel W. D. Dickson, Bo. S.C., *on leave.*

Colonel M. Thomson, B. Infy., Agent to the Governor-General with the ex-King of Oude.

Captain W. J. W. Muir, B.S.C., *on leave.*

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Lester (*pro tem.*), Bo. S.C., Bhil Agent, Bhôpawar.

Mr. R. J. Bruce, B.C.S., 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Beluchistan.

Mir Shahamat Ali, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Uncovenanted, Superintendent, Ratlam, W. Malwa. (Additional.)

Captain F. A. Wilson, B.S.C., Tutor to H. H. the Maharaja of Maisur. (Additional.)

Major A. L. Playfair, B.S.C., Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach.

POLITICAL AGENTS, 3RD CLASS.

Captain C. Grant, Bo. Cavy., Offg. Resident, 2nd Class, Persian Gulf.

Mr. R. B. Shaw, Uncovenanted, Offg. 2nd Class, on Special Duty at Foreign Office.

Captain W. F. Prideaux, Bo. S.C., *on leave.*

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Kincaid, M.S.C. (Officiating 2nd Class), Political Agent, Bhopal.

Captain C. B. Cooke, M.S.C., *on leave.*

Captain J. W. Ridgeway, B. Infy. (Officiating 2nd Class), Political Agent, Bharatpur.

Captain C. A. Bayley, B.S.C., *on leave.*

Major A. W. Roberts (*pro tem.*), B.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

Captain E. S. Reynolds, Bo. S.C., 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Beluchistan.

Captain H. Wylie, B. Infy., 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Beluchistan.

Mr. J. White, B.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Ajmir.

Major E. Mockler, Bo. Infy., Assistant Political Agent, Gwadar.

Captain H. B. Abbott, Bo. S.C., (Additional) Superintendent, Jhallawar.

Mr. T. Cooper, Uncovenanted, Officiating Political Agent, Bhamu.

Mr. W. Jenkyns, B.C.S., Officiating Joint Commissioner, Leh.

POLITICAL ASSISTANTS, 1ST CLASS.

Captain H. B. Abbott, (Additional Agent, 3rd Class).

Major A. G. Mayne, M.S.C., *on leave.*

Major C. B. E. Smith, C.S.I., M. Cavy. (Officiating Agent, 3rd Class), 1st Assistant to Resident, Haidarabad.

Major E. Temple, B.S.C. (Officiating Agent, 3rd Class), Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.

Captain F. H. Maitland, B.S.C., (*pro tem.*), (Officiating Agent, 3rd Class), 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

Major A. F. Dobbs, M.S.C., Judicial Superintendent, Nizam's State Railway.

Captain E. L. Durand, B.S.C.

Captain J. H. C. G. Lassalle, B. Infy., *on leave.*

Mr. F. C. Daukes, B.C.S., (*pro tem.*), (Officiating Agent, 3rd Class), Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department.

Mr. H. M. Durand, B.C.S., Officiating 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.

Major C. Hayter, M.S.C., Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Secundrabad.

Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, B.C.S., Officiating Assistant Resident, Mandalay.

POLITICAL ASSISTANTS, 2ND CLASS.

Mr. J. C. Edwards, Uncovenanted, *on leave.*

Mr. Framji Bhikaji, Uncovenanted, Assistant Political Agent, Banswarra.

Captain D. W. K. Barr, Bo. S.C. (*pro tem.*), 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

Major V. E. Law, M. Cavy. (Officiating Agent, 3rd Class), Political Agent, Alwar.

Captain D. Robertson, M.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, Mhairwarra.

POLITICAL ASSISTANTS, 3RD CLASS.

Major H. M. B. Britton, B.S.C. (Officiating 1st Class), Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

Mr. Hissam-ud-din, Uncovenanted, (Officiating 2nd Class), Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Secundrabad.

Captain C. W. Burton, B.S.C., Political Assistant, Sujeingarh.

Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, B.S.C., *on leave.*

Captain E. A. Fraser, M.S.C., (Officiating 2nd Class), Assistant Political Agent, Bassora.

Lieutenant T. Hope, Bo. S.C., *on leave.*

Mr. P. T. C. Robertson, Uncovenanted,(Officiating Agent, 2nd Class), Political Agent, Muscat.

Lieut. A. P. Thornton, B.S.C., Officiating Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Lieut. C. E. Yate, Bo. S.C., Officiating Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Pandit Sarup Narain, Uncovenanted, Officiating Deputy Bhil Agent, Manpur.

Captain J. Burne, B.S.C., Officiating Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway Police.

Mr. G. Lucas, Uncovenanted, Officiating 2nd Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

MEDICAL OFFICERS ATTACHED TO AGENCIES.

Surgeon-Major H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., (Beng.), *on leave.*
„ „ J. Law, M.D., (Mad.), Haidarabad.
„ „ G. S. Sutherland, M.D., (Beng.), Rajputana.
„ „ H. Atkins, (Bo.), Baroda.
„ „ T. Beaumont, M.D., (Mad.), *on leave.*
„ „ D. F. Keegan, M.D., (Beng.), Officiating, Indore.
„ „ A. D. Campbell, M.D., (Beng.), Bhopawar.
„ „ W. E. Allen, (Beng.), *on leave.*
„ „ F. Odevaine, (Beng.), Officiating, Sihor.
„ „ W. H. Colvill, (Bo.), Baghdad.

Surgeon O. T. Duke, M.B., (Beng.), Kola'at.
„ A. H. Leapingwell, (Mad.), Mandalay.
„ J. H. Newman, M.D., (Beng.), *on leave.*
„ S. Brereton, (Beng.), Officiating, Ajmir.
„ T. H. Hendley, (Beng.), Jaipur.
„ R. E. Ross, (Mad.), Bundelkhand.
„ L. D. Spencer, M.D., (Beng.), Eastern States of Rajputana.
„ J. Robb, (Uncovenanted), Zanzibar.
„ L. E. Eades, (Beng.), Gwalior.
„ S. J. Goldsmith, (Bo.), Baghelkhand.
„ D. R. Ross, M.D., (Bo.), Bushire.
„ A. S. Jayakar, (Bo.), Muscat.
„ J. F. Mullen, M.D., (Beng.), Alwar.
„ J. Scully, (Beng.), Officiating, Khatamandu.
„ R. Caldecott, (Bo.), W. Malwa.

Dr. K. Burr, Uncovenanted, Udaipur.

PART II.

Chapter I.—THE PANJAB.

CHIEFS OF THE PANJAB.

Cashmir.

JAMMU AND CASHMIR.—Maharaja Gulab Singh, the founder of this family, began life as a trooper in the army of Ranjit Singh. Rising to a position of high trust, he became the friend of his master, and was entrusted with the government of the principality of Jammu. He subsequently extended his authority over Ladakh and Cashmir; but, on the overthrow of the Sikh Power, Jammu, Cashmir and Ladakh became British territory. The Governor-General, however, deeming it inexpedient to increase the responsibilities of Government by the annexation of so remote and extensive a region, was pleased to confer it upon Gulab Sing, under the terms of a solemn Treaty. Gulab Sing paid a Relief of one million pounds sterling, and bound himself to acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government, and to refer all disputes with other States to its arbitration. In 1857, he sent a contingent of troops to co-operate with the British forces before Delhi. He died soon afterwards, and was succeeded by the present Chief, on whom the right of adoption was conferred by a *sannad*, dated 15th March 1862.

Maharaja Ranbir Singh contributed Rs. 93,478 to the Panjab University College; and gave a handsome subscription to the Famine Relief Fund of Bengal. He rendered valuable assistance to the various Yarkand missions.

Cashmir consists of great mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. The principal articles of trade are timber, saffron, borax, otter skins, shawls (of which the Maharaja retains the monopoly), papier-mâché, paper, and silver vessels.

A military force of 27,000 men is maintained.

Pattiala.

PATTIALA.—The Chiefs of this House and those of Jhind and Nabha, being descended from one Chaudri Phul, are known as the

Phulkian Chiefs. Pattiala dates as a sovereign State from the year 1752. During the Nipal war and the Mutiny, the Rulers of this State rendered most important services to the British Government. The late Maharaja was a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Bahawalpur. BAHAWALPUR.*—The ancestor of the ruling family of this State came from Sind about the middle of the 18th century.

The Chiefs of Bahawalpur rendered assistance to the British Government during the Afghan war; and in 1847-48, during the rebellion of Multan, the army of Bahawal Khan III. co-operated with Sir Herbert Edwardes. In 1863 and 1865, the subordinate Chiefs rebelled against the Nawab; but were defeated in the field.

The mother of the present chief was a Daudputra woman of good lineage, but the wife of a poor wood-cutter. The late Chief admiring her, removed her husband and married her.

Bahawalpur depends for its cultivation mainly upon inundation canals; and the present Political Agent, who during the minority of the Chief presides over the administration, has effected immense improvements in the system of irrigation, and has thus nearly doubled the revenues of the State.

The young Nawab is a fine athletic boy; a capital polo-player.

Jhind. JHIND.—Gajpat Singh founded this principality in 1763, and was recognised as Chief by the Emperor of Delhi in 1768. His successors have ever been conspicuous for the steadiness and heartiness with which they have supported the British Government. Among the foremost and most sincere of those who proferred allegiance after the overthrow of the Mahrattas was Bagh Singh, of Jhind; and, in 1857, Sarup Singh, Raja of Jhind, was the first to march against the mutineers at Delhi. His troops acted as the vanguard of the army, and remained in the British camp before Delhi until the re-occupation of the city. A portion of them took part in the assault. He received, in return, extensive grants of territory.

Nabha. NABHA.—Hamir Singh founded the town of Nabha in 1755; and greatly extended the principality. During the first Sikh war the ruling Chief neglected to attend to the requisitions of the Governor-General's Agent, and was accordingly deposed.

* *Vide* "Ocean Highways," March, 1874.

In 1857, the young Chief, Bharpur Singh, rendered good service to the British Government, and was rewarded by a large grant of lands.

Kapurthala. KAPURTHALA.—The family of the Ahluwalias claim descent from Rana Kapur, a Rajput immigrant from Jaisalmir. The family first acquired political importance during the disorders consequent upon the invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Durani. In the first Sikh war the Kapurthala troops fought against the British at Aliwal, and the Cis-Satlej estates of the Chief were accordingly confiscated. In 1849, Sirdar Nehal Singh, of Kapurthala, was created a Raja. He stood to his allegiance in the Mutiny, and was rewarded with grants of land. His son, and successor, died when on his way to England, at Aden.

Mandi. MANDI.—The town of Mandi was founded in 1527 by Bahu Sen, the first Raja. In February 1846, Raja Balbir Sen formally tendered his allegiance to the British Government. Of the 360 forts, which tradition assigns to this principality, only ten are now in preservation. Of these the most famous is the fort of Kamalgarh. There are salt mines at Guma and Dirang.

Maler-Kotla. MALER-KOTLA.—This State came under British protection in 1809. The near relatives of the Chief enjoy a share in the family estate, and exercise sovereign powers therein, subject to a general subordination to the Nawab.

FARIDKOT.—The autonomy of this State dates from 1763. On the outbreak of the war with Lahor in 1845, the Raja Pahar Singh rendered service to the British Government, and received in recognition of his loyalty a grant of half the territory confiscated from the Raja of Nabha. During the second Sikh war and the Mutiny, Raja Wazir Singh co-operated with the British troops, and was duly rewarded.

Chamba. CHAMBA.—In 1846 this mountain State passed into the hands of the British, and a part of it was transferred to Gulab Singh, of Jammu; but, in 1847, an agreement with the Jammu Chief restored the alienated portion to the British Government, when the whole was graciously conferred upon Raja Sri Singh and his heirs. The forests of Pangi on the Chenab, and of Barmor on the Ravi, are noted for their fine timber.

Suket. SUKET.—Until the year 1200, Mandi and Suket were twin States, united in many interests, yet partially independent of

each other. The valley of Bal, 10 miles in length, stretching from within five miles of Mandi to the town of Suket, was the debateable country, and many a battle fought there is still sung in the stirring ballads of Mandi. By the treaty of Lahor, Suket became British territory. But, in 1846, full sovereignty was conceded to the old reigning family in perpetuity. The Chief, among other engagements, is bound to suppress slavery and the practice of burning and drowning lepers.

Sirmur.

SIRMUR.—The present dynasty dates from the year 1095, when Ugar Sen, Rawal of Jaisalmir, being in the neighbourhood, on a pilgrimage to the Ganges, and having heard that the Chief of this principality was drowned in a flood, is said to have seized the State for himself and his heirs. In 1803, the country was conquered by the Gurkhas. When these intruders were expelled in 1815, Karram Prakash was the Chief; but, owing to his notorious imbecility and profligacy, he was removed in favour of his eldest son, Fatteh Prakash. By a formal Treaty, dated September 1815, the Government conferred the greater portion of the ancient possessions of the family on this Chief and his heirs in perpetuity.

Petty States of the Panjab.

PETTY STATES OF THE PANJAB.—The States noted in the margin range in extent from upwards of 3,000 to 5 square miles. The Sirdar of Kalsia is one of the Cis-Satlej chiefs. He possesses sovereign powers in his State; but capital sentences require the confirmation of the British Government. The States of Pataudi, Loharu and Dujana are situated in the Delhi territory. The three Nawabs are of Afghan descent, and received their States from the British Government, in 1806, in recognition of services rendered. The remaining States lie in the mountains between the rivers Satlej and Jamna. Their aggregate area is about 5,441 square miles, with a population of 386,800.

Kalsia.
Pataudi.
Loharu.
Dujana.
Bilaspur.
Bashahr.
Nalaghar.
Keuntal.
Koti.
Theog.
Madhan.
Ghund.
Ratesh.
Baghal.
Baghat.
Jubal.
Kumharsain.
Bhajji,
Mailog.
Balsan.
Dhami.
Kothar.
Kunhiar.
Mangal.
Beja.
Darkuti.
Tiroj.
Sangri.

The Hill Chiefs of the Panjab are of pure Rajput descent, having acquired a footing in the mountains, by conquest, between A.D. 816 and 1310.

In 1803, the country was brought under subjection by the Gurkhas, who in turn were conquered in 1815 by the British, under Sir David Ochterlony.

Sentences of death passed by these Chiefs require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States and the Commissioner of the Division. Other cases are finally disposed of by the Chiefs themselves.

Chapter II.—THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Rampur.

Rampur.—In the latter part of the seventeenth century, two Afghan brothers, Shah Alam and Hussein Khan, came to India to seek service under the Moghal Emperor. Shah Alam, the elder, left two sons, Daud Khan and Rahmat Khan. Daud Khan distinguished himself in the Mahratta wars, and received a grant of land near Budaon. His adopted son, Alī Mahomed, for his services against the powerful family of Bárá Syeds, obtained from the Emperor of Delhi the title of Nawab. Amid the confusion preceding the dissolution of the Moghal Empire, his life was passed in conflicts with the Raja of Kamaon, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, and occasionally with the imperial forces, till after a signal reverse he was compelled to surrender all his possessions and seek refuge at the Court. But when the whole force of the Emperor and the Nawab Wazir was occupied in repelling the invasion of the Afghan Chief, Ahmed Shah Durani, Ali Mahomed seized the opportunity to re-occupy his old territory, which ultimately he so extended that at his death he left his heirs the territory formerly called Katehar, and now Rohilkhand. The latter name is believed to be derived from the original seat of the family in Afghanistan.

But his sons were hostages at Delhi; so the guardianship of the State was assumed by their uncle, Rahmat Khan, known as Hafiz (guardian) Rahmat Khan, together with a cousin of their father. Before long the heirs were released, and a division of territory was made between them and the guardians, the younger son, Faizulla, receiving the jaghir of Kotera, worth about Rs. 6,00,000 a year. But Hafiz Rahmat Khan was still looked upon as head of the family; and as such led the

Rohilla army at the battle of Katra, where he was slain in defending Rohilkhand against the English,* discreditably allied with the Nawab Wazir of Oude in pressing an unjust claim for indemnity charged on account of the Rohilla Chief's failure to help in paying off the Mahrattas, at a time when he was deserted by his Sirdars.

On the death of Faizulla, nearly 20 years later, the elder of his two sons was assassinated by the younger, and the Nawab Wazir called in the aid of the English on behalf of Ahmed Ali, the infant son of the rightful heir. The usurper, with an irregular force of 25,800 men, made a stand near Bareilly, and was completely defeated; but not before a Highland regiment had been almost cut to pieces by the Rohilla Horse. The town of Fattehganj denotes by its name the scene of the victory; a monument on the field commemorates the British loss; and the puppet shows of Bareilly still exhibit the slaughter of the flying red-coats by the usurper's cavalry.

To the infant Nawab was assigned Rampur with lands worth Rs. 10,00,000 a year, and the Nawab of Oude received the rest of Rohilkhand, which, in 1801, he ceded to the English, together with all claims upon the jaghir of Rampur. Rampur was continued to Ahmed Khan and his heirs by the British Government.

Mahomed Yusaf Ali Khan rendered good service in 1857, and was rewarded with an increase to his salute, an additional title, and villages yielding a revenue of more than a lakh of rupees.

Benares.

BENARES.—The traditions of the family go back to about the year 1,000, when a Brahman ascetic of Utaria, a village near Benares, foretold the succession of his posterity to the dominions then governed by a Hindu Raja. Munsa Ram (who died in 1739), occupying the ancient family seat in Utaria, rose to high favour with the Governor of Benares, under the Nawab Wazir of Oude; and his son, on presenting a nazzarana of Rs. 21,770, to the Emperor at Delhi, was confirmed in the government of the Jaunpur, Benares and Chunar districts, the possession of four pergunnahs in his own right, and the title of Raja Bahadur. He fortified Utaria, changing the name to Gangapur, reduced

* *Vide* Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hastings.

several hills forts in the (present) district of Mirzapur, and in the course of twenty-three years extended his semi-independent power over an extensive tract, including nearly all the present district of Ghazipur. In 1763, when the Emperor and the Nawab Wazir marched eastward to expel the English from Bengal, Raja Balwant Singh joined them with 2,000 horse and 5,000 foot; but during the campaign these forces were chiefly distinguished by their predatory disposition; and during the battle of Baxar had the discretion to remain on the wrong side of the Ganges. By the treaty concluded with the Nawab of Oude in 1775, the sovereignty of the districts dependent upon Raja Cheit Singh were transferred to the British; but the British Government continued them to the Raja on condition that a fixed rent should be paid, and that the sovereign privilege of coining money should not be exercised. Subsequently, on Cheit Singh manifesting reluctance to meet the demands of the British Government in respect of a contribution for a contingent force, and being suspected of secret disaffection, he was placed under arrest in his own house by order of Warren Hastings; but being rescued by his troops, he fled, and his nephew, Raja Mahip Narain, was installed in his place, on condition of paying a rent of Rs. 40,00,000 for his land, and leaving the criminal administration of the province and the criminal and civil administration of the city of Benares to the British authorities.

The present Maharaja, Isri Prasada, is a nephew of Raja Udit Narain, who succeeded his father, Raja Mahip Narain.

Tehri-Garhwal.—No authentic account of the early Chiefs of this ancient House exists; but they appear to have exercised absolute sway over the whole of Garhwal, on both sides of the Alaknanda, for many generations, paying a nominal tribute to the Emperors of Delhi. Up to 1254 their residence was at Chandpur, when it was transferred to Srinagar. Tehri.

In 1804, Raja Pradyamu was expelled by the conquering Gurkhas. What ultimately became of this Chief is not known; his son, Sudar Shan Sah, fled to the plains, and placed himself in the hands of the British authorities, who, on conquering the Gurkhas, granted Sudar Shan western Garhwal, under

the terms of a formal *sannad*. This Chief, who rendered service in 1857, died without heirs in 1859, and the State lapsed to the Government of India; but in recognition of Sudar Shan's steady friendship to the British, the State was conferred *de novo* on his illegitmate son, Bhawani Singh. Tehri is now the capital of the Garhwal Chiefs.

A considerable portion of this little mountain State is covered with valuable deodar forests.

Chapter III.—THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL.

Sikhim.

SIKHIM.—Little is known of the earlier Rajas of Sikhim. Pencho Namguay is supposed to have owed his position to three Dukfa Lamas, who some three hundred years ago converted the Lepchas, and made him Chief of the country. About a hundred years ago, Jida, a Deb Raja of Bhutan, aided by Augmu-la, sister of the Sikhim Raja, Charda Namguay, invaded Sikhim, and held it for six or seven years. The Sikhim Raja, a mere boy, fled to the Court of Lassa, where the king had him educated, and sent him back with a small force to his own country. Between 1780 and 1815, Sikhim was constantly at war with the Gurkhas. In the latter year, at the close of our war with Nipal, the country lying between the Mechi and Tista was handed over by the Government of India to Sikhim under the terms of a formal treaty.

In 1841, Darjiling was ceded to the British Government for an annual payment of Rs. 6,000. Attracted by the freedom and protection enjoyed, Sikhim subjects emigrated in considerable numbers to the British settlement, much to the displeasure of their own authorities; and, on two occasions, when flagrants acts of kidnapping were committed at the instigation of the Sikhim Durbar, to recover emigrants, it was found necessary to punish the State with an armed force. The punishments inflicted completely effected their object, and a satisfactor- understanding now exists between the Raja of Sikhim a. Imperial Government.

Sikhim lies under the shadow of the loftiest peaks in the world. Its steep mountains and profound ravines are clothed with dense forest, only offering the cultivator occasional patches of open country for the plough. The capital is Tumlung, where the Raja resides from November to May, when he moves to Chumbi, on the Thibetan side of the hills.

Tippera. TIPPERA.—This State is an ancient stronghold of Hinduism, and from 1279 to 1620 held out bravely against Mahomedan aggression. In early times human sacrifices, associated with the worship of Siva, were prevalent. Up to the time of Raja Dharma Manik (1407), it is said that no less than one thousand victims were annually offered up. From 1620 to 1765, Tippera was subject to the Mahomedan Power. In the latter year it came under British protection, Krishna Manik being made Raja in succession to the former Mussalman Governor.

The succession of the Rajas of Tippera, when disputed, is now settled by our ordinary courts of law.

A royalty paid on the capture of wild elephants is a source of revenue to the State. In 1875, eighty-six wild elephants being captured and sold at an average price of Rs. 850, the State was credited with a sum of Rs. 24,000 under this head.

The present Raja is an amateur photographer and painter; and has exhibited considerable taste and aptitude for scientific pursuits.

Kuch Behar. KUCH BEHAR.—This little State was founded about three hundred years ago. Its relations with the British Government date from 1772, when the Raja Dhirjinder Narain, having put his brother to death, was carried away by the Bhutias and placed in confinement. The succession was then disputed, when one party appealing to the East India Company for aid, concluded a treaty by which Kuch Behar acknowledged its subjection to the British, and surrendered half its territory. A son of the captive Raja succeeded to the chiefship under British protection.

The present Raja is a minor, and is being educated at the Patna College, under the supervision of an English Tutor. His State, in the meanwhile, is being managed by the Commissioner of Kuch Behar.

PETTY STATES OF ORISSA.

Petty States of Orissa.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA.—These petty States, enumerated in the margin, were ceded with the rest of Orissa by the Mahrattas to the British Government in 1803-4. The Chiefs administer civil and criminal justice under the control of the Superintendent of Tributary States, at Cuttack, whose office was created in 1814. An appeal against the Superintendent's decision lies to the Government of Bengal.

Atghar.
Atmallick.
Boad
Baramba.
Dhenkenal.
Daspalla.
Hindôl.
Keonjhar.
Khandpara.
Moharbhanj.
Nilgiri.
Narsinghpur.
Naiaghar.
Pal Lehara.
Ranpur.
Talcher.
Tigaria.

The Treaty engagements entered into by these Chiefs are generally of the following nature :—That, besides holding themselves in submission and loyal obedience to the Imperial Government, they shall, on demand, surrender any residents of Orissa who may have fled into their territories, as well as any of their own subjects who may have committed offences in British territory ; that they shall provide supplies for British troops passing through their States, and that, when called upon, they shall furnish a contingent of troops for imperial service.

Petty States of Chota Nagpur.

PETTY STATES OF CHOTA NAGPUR.—These petty States were finally ceded to the British Government by the Mahrattas in 1826. Separate engagements have been taken from each Chief, binding him to the right administration of the judicial and police powers entrusted to him. Practically the powers of the Chiefs in criminal suits are limited to the infliction of seven years' imprisonment. An appeal lies from the decisions of the Chiefs, to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.

Bonai.
Chang Bhukar.
Gangpur.
Jashpur.
Korea.
Udaipur.
Sirguja.
Kharsowan.
Seraikella

Chapter IV.—RAJPUTANA.

MEWAR.*—The ancient house of Mewar, or Udaipur, repre- Mewar.
sents the elder branch of the Suryavansi, or Children of the Sun. Raghuvansi is another patronymic derived from a predecessor of Rama, from whom all the solar lines are made by the genealogists to radiate. The titles of many of these families are disputed; but the Hindu tribes yield unanimous suffrage to the Prince of Mewar as the legitimate heir to the throne of Rama, and style him *Hindua Suraj*, or Sun of the Hindus. His is universally allowed to be the first of the thirty-six† royal tribes; and no doubt as to his claim to its headship has ever been raised. His position, therefore, as the crowning ornament of the Hindu aristocracy, is quite beyond all question or rivalry.

Save Jaisalmir, Mewar is the only dynasty that has survived eight hundred years of foreign domination in its original holding. The Maharana still rules over nearly the same extent of territory which his ancestors possessed when Mahmud of Ghazni first crossed the blue waters of the Indus.

The earliest tradition of the family records the treacherous murder of the sun-worshipping king of Mewar while his pregnant wife was absent on a pilgrimage. On her return she gave birth to a son (probably in the second century of the Christian era) in a cave in the mountains of Mallia, and handing him over to a Brahmini woman, she mounted the pyre to rejoin her lord. Camlavati, the Brahmini foster mother, designated the baby "Goha," or 'Cave-born,' the eponym of the Gohilôt, or Gehlôt race. The child was a source of perpetual uneasiness to his priestly protectors. He associated with the Bhil children, killing birds and hunting wild beasts, and at the age of eleven was quite unmanageable:—for "how," says the legend, "should they hide the ray of the sun?" At this period the neighbouring state of Edar was ruled by a Bhil chief. The young Goha, expert

* Tod's Rajasthan (1873), vol. I., p. 175.

† Ikshwaca, Unwye, Gehlôt, Yadu, Tuar, Rahtor, Cutchwaha, Pramara, Chohan, Solanki, Purihara, Chawura, Tak, Jit, Hun, Catti, Balla, Jhala, Jaitwa, Gohil, Sarweya, Silar, Dabi, Gor, Doda, Gherwal, Birgujar, Sengar, Sikerwal Byce, Dahia, Jobya, Mohil, Nicumpa, Rajpali, Dahima.

in woodcraft and hunting, became a favourite among the simple children of the forest ; and the Bhils, having determined in sport to elect a king, the choice fell upon him. Accordingly, one of the young savages cutting his finger, applied the blood,* as the *tika* of sovereignty, to the forehead of the royal lad : and what had been done in idle sport was gravely confirmed by the aged forest chief. The sequel fixes upon Goha the stain of ingratitude ; for he slew his benefactor, and the legend assigns no motive for the deed. The eighth in descent from Goha, Nagadit, was slain by the Bhils, who grew tired of their foreign rulers : but his infant son was preserved by the descendants of the Brahmini woman Camlavati. This child was the heroic Bappa Rawal, (said by the genealogists to be eightieth in descent from Rama) who founded the Gehlôt dyansty in Mewar, A. D. 728. Since then upwards of sixty princes, lineally descended from Bappa, have sat on the throne of Chitôr.

In 1201, Rahup changed the title of the tribe from Gehlôt to Sisodiya,† and that of its chief, from Rawal to Rana.

In the sixteenth century, the Ranas of Mewar were at the height of their greatness. When marching to battle, Rana Sanga was followed by eighty thousand horse, nine Raos, one hundred and four Rawals and Rawats, and five hundred war elephants. The princes of Marwar and Jaipur did him homage ; and the Raos of Gwalior, Ajmir, Sikri, Raesen, Kalpi, Chanderi, Bundi, Gagraon, Rampura and Abu served him as tributaries. He defeated the Mahomedans in eighteen pitched battles, in two of which he was opposed by the Emperor in person.

In Udai Singh's reign Akbar captured Chitôr : and the Rana fled and founded the present capital, Udaipur. His successor, Pertab, waged incessant war with Akbar, and Rana Umra, the next Chief, although he held out stubbornly for a time, was at length obliged to yield. The Emperor Jehangir himself thus records the humiliation of the Chief :—" On Sunday, the 26th,

* This singular ceremonial is still preserved. A Bhil still anoints a newly-invested Rana with his blood.—*Vide* Historical Sketch of the Princes of India.

† The origin of this name is referred the trivial incident of the expelled prince of Chitôr having erected a town to commemorate the spot where, after a hard chase, he killed a hare (sissu).

" the Rana, with respect and due attention to [illegible], as other " vassals of the empire, paid his respects to my son" (afterwards Shah Jehan), " and presented a celebrated ruby, well known in " possession of this House, and various arms inlaid with gold, " with seven elephants of great price, which alone remained after " those formerly captured, and also nine horses, as tribute. My " son received him with princely generosity and courtesy. When " the Rana, taking my son by the knee, begged to be forgiven, " he raised his head, and gave him every kind of assurance of " protection, and presented him with suitable dresses of honor, " an elephant, horses and a sword."

From 1806 to 1817, Mewar was ravaged by the Mahrattas and by Amir Khan's freebooters. In 1817, on the suppression of the predatory bands that were desolating Rajputana and Central India, it was resolved to extend British protection over the various principalities: and Mewar was brought within the pale of the new Empire.

Lead, iron, tin, silver and copper are found in Mewar. At Jowar there are old zinc mines, now unworked, but which formerly yielded a good revenue.

The majority of the people call themselves Rajputs; but there are three wild tribes, occupying the several hill ranges,—the Mhairs on the North-west, the Bhils on the South, and the Minas on the North-east.

The present Maharana's father was a nephew of Maharana Sarup Singh, and his mother is a Jôdha Rahtor, daughter of the Thakur of Raluda, of the Kishengarh family.

JAIPUR.—Dhola Rai, who founded Jaipur in A. D. 967, is said **Jaipur.** to have been thirty-fourth in descent from Rama.

Raja Bhagwan Dass, nineteenth in succession from Dhola Rai, gave his daughter in marriage to Prince Selim, afterwards Jehangir.

The nephew and successor of Bhagwan Dass was Man Singh, whose brilliant services to the Moghal Emperor were rewarded by his being invested consecutively with the governments of Bengal, Behar, and the Deckan.

Jai Singh I., who bore the imperial title of 'Mirza Raja,' was equally distinguished. He was murdered, however, by his

brother, [illegible] Singh, at the instigation of the Emperor, who became jealous of his influence.

In 1699, Jai Singh II. succeeded to the State. This remarkable man, who bore the imperial title of 'Sewai,' transferred the seat of government from Ambar, the ancient capital, to the present city of Jaipur. He was an eminent mathematician, and a painstaking and accurate astronomical observer.

The two succeeding rulers combined with the princes of Mewar and Marwar in resisting the extension of the Mahomedan power. Yet no sooner was the Delhi sovereignty broken, than the depredations of the Mahrattas crippled and impoverished the State, a condition of affairs rendered all the more serious by the extravagance and profligacy of Jaggat Singh, who succeeded in 1803.

Jaggat Singh was succeeded by a posthumous son, Jai Singh III., who died in 1835, leaving as his heir an infant seventeen months old, Ram Singh, the present Chief.

Maharaja Ram Singh is one of the most enlightened princes in India. From 1869 to 1875 he was a member of the Legislative Council of India. In recognition of his praiseworthy exertions towards the relief of the Rajputana famine of 1868, he received an addition of two guns to his salute. His splendid hospitality to more than one Viceroy and to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will not be forgotten.

This great State, which has an area equal to that of Hanover, now enjoys a mild but efficient system of administration.

Jaipur is one of the cleanest, best lighted, and most beautiful cities in India.

A force of about 5,000 cavalry and 16,000 infantry is maintained.

Marwar.

MARWAR.—The Rahtor,* like the Sisodiya clan, belongs to the Suryavansa, or solar race, and claims descent from the heroic Ram. It can be traced back to Nain Pal, who founded the Canouj dynasty, on the banks of the Ganges, about A. D. 470. This ancient line ruled Canouj for upwards of seven hundred years;

* The Rahtors claim descent from Mulrai, fifty-sixth in descent from Rama. Mulrai having no son, propitiated the goddess Rathesuri by the performance of an irksome ritual, and received the fulfilment of his wishes. The child was called Rath after the goddess, and bar, a gift, hence Rathbar, corrupted [illegible] into Rahtor.

being at length overthrown by Shahabudin Ghori in 1193. Eighteen years afterwards, Sevaji, grandson of Jaichand, the last ruler of Canouj, set out with two hundred retainers, ostensibly for the purpose of making a pilgrimage to the shrine of Dwarika, but probably with the real intention of seeking his fortunes in fresh fields of adventure. This prince first obtained a footing among a community of Brahmans, who held the city of Pali, with extensive precincts. His son and successor, Asthan, enlarged his territories by conquering the neighbouring chiefs, and won for his brother, Soning, the State of Edar.

Chondaji, the tenth in succession from Sevaji, wrested Mandôr, the ancient capital of Marwar, from its Purihar ruler in 1381. Chondaji's successor, Rao Rirh Mall, was a famous soldier and ruler. His son, Jôdha, founded the present capital of Jôdhpur in 1459.

Udai Singh (1584), fourth in succession from Jôdha, acknowledged the supremacy of the Moghal Emperor, and gave his sister in marriage to Akbar.

The three next Chiefs, Sur Singh, Gaj Singh and Jeswant Singh, were distinguished soldiers and statesmen, leading the imperial armies of Delhi to repeated victory, and governing great provinces in the name of the Emperor. Jeswant Singh indeed left behind him a name that will never die, while the Rajputs continue to value and honor the memory of glorious ancestors and countrymen. This chieftain had almost every qualification that can strengthen and dignify the position of a great feudal lord. A bold and generous soldier, a skilful leader, an astute, active and fearless politician, a scholar and a patron of learning, he conciliated in peace and war the affection and respect of every class of his people. He reigned for forty-three years. Towards the close of his career he had incurred the fierce resentment of Aurangzeb, and, on his death, Marwar passed for a time under the dark shadow of foreign domination. But the posthumous child of Jeswant Singh, born in exile, amid the snows of Afghanistan, inherited the vigour and courage of his father, added to a passionate hatred for the Power that had alienated his ancestral State. Ajit Singh had one aim in life—to recover Marwar; and through a long course

of years, in the face of incredible difficulties, he steadily pursued this purpose to a completely successful issue, and seated himself on the throne of Jôdhpur. Ajit Singh was the fourth heroic prince upon whom the sovereign honors of Marwar devolved in direct succession. Few States, or royal races, can boast four such Chiefs, immediately following one another, as Sur Singh, Gaj Singh, Jeswant Singh and Ajit Singh. But Ajit Singh's career closed in a terrible tragedy, that leaves a lasting stain on the annals of the Rahtor clan. His own sons, Abhi Singh and Bakht Singh, murdered him for a paltry bribe offered by the Court of Delhi. Both the parricides succeeded to the throne; and, strange to say, we read that the second, Raja Bakht Singh, a man of colossal stature, was generous, intrepid, and well versed in the literature of Rajwarra.

In 1791, during the reign of Bijai Singh, one of Sindia's armies, under De Boigne, defeated the allied forces of Rajputana, and Marwar lost for ever the fort and city of Ajmir, and had to pay a war indemnity amounting to sixty lakhs of rupees.

In 1818, Rajah Man Singh concluded a treaty with the British Government; and Marwar became a Protected State.

Marwar is one of the largest States in India. Its area is greater than that of Ireland. A great portion of it consists of vast treeless tracts of grass and thorny jungle, the grazing and breeding grounds of immense herds of cattle and camels. The horses of Marwar are highly prized by the chiefs and nobles, who adhere to the *haute école* of the Indian *manège*.

Although the revenue of the Durbar only amounts to about twenty-five lakhs, the rent of Crown lands, alienated for religious purposes, and in free grants, exceeds fifty lakhs, or half a million sterling.

Kota. KÔTA.—In 1620, Shah Jehan conferred Kôta and its dependencies, on Madhu Singh, a younger son of Rao Raja Ratan, of Bundi, in recognition of kindness received by himself while a prisoner, and for distinguished services rendered in the Deckan and Cabul.

Raja Mokand Singh succeeded to the State in 1657. At the battle of Ujein this prince with his four brothers led his vassals, clad in their saffron-coloured garments, and wearing the bridal

coronet, signifying death or victory. The five princes fell; but the youngest, Kishôr Singh, was dragged from amongst the slain, and though covered with wounds, lived to ascend the throne, and be a distinguished imperial leader in the Deckan.

In 1769, the successful termination of a war with Jaipur brought conspicuously to notice a young noble, Zalim Singh, connected by marriage with the ruling family. From commander-in-chief of the troops he rose to be minister, and soon showed himself as capable in the conduct of affairs as in the disposal of troops in the field. His tact, discretion and force of character steered Kôta, through the storms of Mahratta invasion and Pindarri rapine, safe into the calm waters of British protection. While every other part of Rajputana and Central India was desolated by hordes of plundering troopers, Kôta not only enjoyed an immunity from invasion, but the highest prosperity.

Kôta is a rich and well-watered country. The capital occupies a strong position overlooking the Chambal. In the hilly tracts there are extensive game preserves, where the Maharao can generally show his guests a royal tiger.

Bikanir.

BIKANIR.—This State was founded about 1488 by Bikaji,* son of Rao Jôdha, who founded Jôdhpur. Bika died in 1504, and seven devoted queens perished on the funeral pyre.

In 1538, Kamran, son of the Emperor Babar, invaded Bikanir; but was defeated and driven out of the country. A few years later, however, Rao Kallian Singh was expelled from State by the Chief of Marwar, and was obliged to seek the of the Emperor Sher Shah to recover his dominions. Hence- Bikanir became feudatory to the Moghal, and several of iefs held high military command under the Emperors, and their daughters into the imperial family. In the con- the throne between the sons of Shah Jehan, the Chief nir espoused the cause of Aurangzeb, and two of his cov ered themselves with glory in the desperate battles at ensued. In the last fight with Prince Dara they exhibited such conspicuous gallantry that the Emperor, with his own

* This State was not named, it is said, after the Chief; but from two Rajhôr Rajputs, Bika and Naro, who pointed out the site.

handkerchief, brushed the dust off their persons, as they stood before him hot from the battle.

After the treaty of 1818, by which Bikanir was taken under British protection, the State was overrun by the Pindarries, and a British force had to be introduced to restore order.

In 1845, on the outbreak of the first Sikh war, the troops of Bikanir were placed at the disposal of the British Government; and in recognition of his loyalty, two nine-pounders, fully equipped, were presented by Government to the Maharaja.

In 1857, the Chief of Bikanir rendered distinguished services to the British Government, co-operating with General Courtland at Sirsa, Hansi, and Hissar; and in acknowledgment 41 villages were bestowed upon him.

The greater portion of Bikanir is desert. The State cannot boast a single river or stream, and there are no forests. The villages are far apart, forming infrequent oases girdled with good grazing grasses and jungle bushes. Water is found at great depths in most parts of the State. Near the cities the wells are more than three hundred feet deep.

The capital is situated in a slightly elevated, but most desolate and barren spot. The soil is hard, stony and quite unfit for cultivation. The city wall is three-and-a-half miles in circuit, built throughout of stone, with five gates and sally ports. It is six feet thick, and from fifteen to thirty feet high. Within there is an appearance of considerable prosperity, there be[illegible] many good houses faced with red sandstone richly carv[illegible] The population is estimated at 36,000.

Though local famines are frequent in Bikanir, and a ge[illegible] famine occurs at least once in ten years, the mass of the p[illegible] possess no stores of grain. The whole agricultural com[illegible] is wretchedly poor, a prey to authorised and unaut[illegible] plunderers, and to all the calamities that the rigours of a [illegible] terrible in every extreme bring in their train.

Bundi.

BUNDI.—Rao Deva, who founded Bundi in 1342, wrestin[illegible] it from the aboriginal Minas, was, according to tradition, lineally descended from Anhul, or Agnipala, the first Chohan. His successors extended and consolidated their conquests, till their

dominions stretched from Tonk, in the north, to Malwa, on the south.

With the other States of Rajputana, Bundi became tributary to the Moghal Empire, and several of its chiefs held high commands in the imperial service. In Jehangir's time, Rao Raja Ratan, of Bundi, at that time serving in the Deckan, was charged with the Emperor's son, Prince Kharam, as his prisoner. The Rao Raja's second son, Madhu Rao, lightened the captivity of the prince, who, on succeeding to the throne, as Shah Jehan, evinced his gratitude by conferring upon him Kôta, the southern portion of Bundi, as a separate Principality.

Bundi was one of the first Rajput States that threw in its lot with the British Power. It stood by us during the disastrous retreat of Monson in 1804, and again in 1818 it co-operated with our troops against the Pindarries.

A great part of Bundi is barren and rocky. The capital is situated in a gorge among the hills. The palace on the hill above presents a curious and picturesque group of buildings climbing up the hill-side.

The present Maha-rao Raja is a courtly prince of the old school, punctilious in business, and scrupulous in all matters connected with his religion.

KARAULI.—The Chief of Karauli is the head of the Jadon **Karauli.**
, which claims descent from Krishna, and claims the style
re ' *Yaduvansi*, or Moon-born. It has always remained in or
his ar the country of Brij, round Mathura, and once held Biana,
help ich was taken from it by the Mahomedans in 1053.
forth arauli, which was founded by Raja Arjan Deo in 1348, was
its ch uered by the King of Malwa in 1454 ; and afterwards by
marri ahrattas, who exacted a Tribute of Rs. 25,000, which was
test for red by the Peishwa to the British Government, and
of Bika d under the terms of a Treaty concluded in 1817.
son Raja Gopal Dass is said to have laid the foundation of the
fort at Agra by the command of Akbar, the soothsayers having declared that the hand of a descendant of Sri Krishna would ensure its stability.

Maharaja Madan Pal was loyal during the Mutiny, and his salute was increased from 15 to 17 guns. He was a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Bharatpur. BHARATPUR.—This is the principal Jat State in India. It was founded by Brij, a freebooter who owned a village near Dig. His great grandson, Suraj Mall, who greatly extended the State by conquest, was surprised and killed by a body of Moghal Horse while hunting near Delhi in 1763 ; he was succeeded by four of his five sons, the two first of whom were murdered. During the reign of the third, Nawal Singh, the fourth son, Ranjit Singh, heading an insurrection, invoked the assistance of Najaf Khan, of Delhi, who seized the entire State, except the fortress of Bharatpur. Here Ranjit Singh held out, and his mother interceding, obtained for him from the intruder a grant of land valued at nine lakhs of rupees. On the death of Najaf Khan, Sindia seized the whole country, including Bharatpur ; but Ranjit's mother again interposing, Sindia ceded to Ranjit Singh eleven pargannas, to which three more were subsequently added for services rendered to General Perron. These fourteen pargannas now form the State of Bharatpur.

After the battle of Dig (1805), Jeswant Rao Holkar took refuge with Ranjit Singh, who, retiring with him into Bharatpur, defied the British forces. Lord Lake was four times repulsed in assaulting the fortress, and lost 3,000 men ; but Ranjit Singh, anticipating defeat, surrendered, and expelled Holkar from his territory.

In 1826, a British army, under Lord Combermere, besieged and took Bharatpur, on the occasion of Balwant Sing g the rightful heir (father of the present Chief), being seized ated. imprisoned in the capital by his cousin, Durjan Sal.

This part of India is popularly known as Brij, or the Lan eral Krishna, and the language is the patois known as Brij-Bha eople The cities of Dig and Bayan are very ancient, and full of int unity ing remains. horised

The present Chief succeeded to the hereditary honors climate family when three years of age. During his minority t administration was carried on by a Political Agent and Counci of seven Sirdars. His Highness is a firm and energetic ruler.

Tonk. TONK.—Amir Khan was born in 1766. His grandfather was a Pathan of the Bonair, who, as a soldier of fortune, took service in Rohilkhand. The story of this great partisan captain is the history of Central India during the stormy commencement of the

present century. Beginning life as a petty mercenary leader, he rose in 1798 to be commander of a great independent army in the service of Jeswant Rao Holkar, whose fortunes he followed, until that prince became insane, being employed in the campaigns against Sindia, the Peishwa, and the British Government. In 1806, he transferred himself and his army to the Raja of Jaipur, then at war with the Chief of Marwar; and after crushing the latter, changed sides, and reduced the former. While serving the Raja of Marwar he twice convened large assemblies of persons obnoxious to his employer with the most solemn assurances of good faith, and then deliberately assassinated them, receiving large sums of money for the crime. In 1810, he was the chief actor in the sacrifice of the beautiful princess of Mowar to the wounded vanity and jealousy of the rival chiefs of Marwar and Jaipur. In 1817, for a bribe of Rs. 7,00,000, he caused the death of the minister and high priest of Marwar. In the same year Lord Hastings determined to restore order in Rajputana and Central India, and offered Amir Khan the sovereignty of the districts conferred upon him by his first employer, Holkar, on condition of his disbanding his army. To this he consented, the British Government purchasing his artillery and entertaining some of his cavalry.

His son and successor, Wazir-ud-Daula, rendered good service in the Mutiny. This Chief was succeeded by Md. Ali Khan, who, in 1867, was deposed for causing twelve of the relatives and retainers of his principal feudatory to be assassinated in cold blood.

The State consists of the six enclaves of Tonk, Rampura, Nimbahera, Pirawa, Chapra and Seronge, scattered over Rajputana and Central India.

The Nawab of Tonk is the only Mahomedan chief in Rajputana.

KISHENGARH.—The sovereignty of this State was conferred upon Kishen Singh, second son of Maharaja Udai Singh, of Marwar, by the Emperor of Delhi, in 1594. The subsequent history of Kishengarh furnishes us with little of interest or importance. After the treaty of 1818 was concluded, it was discovered that Maharaja Kallian Singh was suffering from

Kishengarh.

mental aberration, sometimes exhibiting itself in obstinacy and fractiousness, sometimes in unreasonable fears. At one time he was engaged in open hostilities with his nobles, and at another he fled for refuge to Delhi. Eventually he abdicated in favor of his son, to the great comfort of all parties.

The Maharaja of Kishengarh was loyal during 1857 ; and he continues to earn the esteem of the Imperial Government by his admirable administration. One of his daughters is married to the Maharana of Mewar, and another to the Maharao Raja of Alwar.

Alwar.

ALWAR.—The founder of this State was Pertab Singh, a Naruka Thakur, whose original holding in Mewat consisted of two* villages and a half situated on the southern border of the present State, then part of the territory of the Maharaja of Jaipur, in whose service Pertab Singh won high distinction as a man of vigour, courage and address. In the war carried on by Mirza Najaf Khan with the Jats, he united his forces at an opportune moment with those of the Mirza's, helped him to defeat the enemy at Barsana and again at Dig ; and, in recognition of his services, obtained the title of Rao Raja, with a *sannad* conferring upon him the sovereignty of his patrimonial estate, Macherri. At a subsequent period (1776), availing himself of the weakness of Bharatpur, he wrested from it the strong hill fort and fortified city of Alwar.

Pertab Singh lived for about twenty years after this to enjoy the principality he had carved out for himself. He was succeeded by a distant kinsman whom he had selected to be his heir from an estimate of his personal qualities. Fortunately for this Chief, Laswarri, the scene of Lord Lake's great victory, was but 17 miles east of Alwar, and as Bakhtawar Singh had rendered some nominal assistance, it was deemed convenient to confer upon him certain districts forfeited by the enemy, and which now form the northern districts of Alwar. This raised his revenue from seven to ten lakhs. Bakhtawar Singh left no legitimate issue ; but his natural son, Balwant Singh, was placed in possession of the Mewat territory, or northern districts, by the British Government, while a kinsman, Bani Singh, whom he had shown some intention of adopting, was elected chief by the nobles. On

* Macherri, Rajghar and Rajpur.

Balwant Singh's death, the northern districts lapsed to Bani Singh, who, dying in 1857, was succeeded by his son, Sheodan Singh, from whom the State has passed in its integrity to the present Maharao Raja, Mangal Singh, a boy distantly connected with the ruling family, who was chosen in 1874, on the death of Raja Sheodan.

This young Chief has just attained his majority, and great hopes are entertained for his future.

The fine palaces, gardens and tanks of Alwar, overlooked by the picturesque fort perched on a hill, 1,000 feet in height, attract many visitors, now that the Rajputana State Railway passes by. The fine collection of horses in the Chief's stud* is also an object of great interest, as are the curious oriental library and armoury, and the rich collection of jewels.

Dhôlpur.

DHÔLPUR.—The Chief of this small Jat State is descended from the Ranas of Gohad, who held their position as such for twelve generations, embracing a period of 278 years. Their territory during this period gradually increased till it comprised fifty-six districts, yielding a revenue of sixty-six lakhs of rupees. These Chiefs were staunch opponents of the Mahomedans and Mahrattas, and for five generations struggled gallantly against their big intruding neighbour, Sindia. Immediately after the battle of Panipat, they ed Gwalior, but in 1783 Sindia recovered it, and seized ancestral domains of Gohad, imprisoning the Rana, Chatarpat. In 1803, however, Kirat Singh, son of Rana Chatarpat, after being a homeless wanderer for nineteen years, was replaced in Gohad by the British Government: but, in 1805, it was decided to cede Gohad to Sindia, the Rana receiving in exchange the smaller state of Dhôlpur.

The present Maharana has been brought up among English influences; and has turned out a fine, bright, manly boy. He speaks English fluently, rides well, and is fond of out-door sports.

Jaisalmir.

JAISALMIR.—The Jadu Bhattis, to which the Rawals of Jaisalmir belong, are a very ancient race. Like the Rahtors, it is

* The Alwar stud at present consists of seven stallions, sixty-one brood mares, one hundred and twenty-one colts and fillies, three hundred and four saddle horses, and seventy-three carriage horses. Thirty-four elephants and one thousand five hundred and forty-eight camels are also maintained on the establishment of this Chief.

probable that they were one of the Indo-Scythic tribes who entered Hindostan about 100 B. C.

In A. D. 1156, Jai Sal founded the fort* and city of Jaisalmir† on a low ridge of sandstone hills, as being more strongly situated than Lodorwa,‡ his former residence, which was in the open plain. In 1294, the plundering raids of the Bhattis so enraged Alla-ud-din that the imperial army seized and sacked the fort and city of Jaisalmir.

Rawal Sabbal Singh, 25th in succession from Jai Sal, was the first of his line who acknowledged the supremacy of the Mahomedan empire.

Mul Raj was the first Chief who entered into political relations with the British Government. A Treaty was concluded with him in 1818.

§ The greater portion of this principality is a desolate waste, presenting a succession of sand-hills of considerable height, clothed with coarse grasses and stunted shrubs of acacia or mimosa. To the south the sand-hills give place to low rocky ridges and hard undulating plains.

Water is found at a depth of [illegible]om 200 to 400 feet; and is generally of a brackish quality. Like Bikanir, Jaisalmir is destitute of running water. [illegible]t, sown during the rainy season, forms the staple article of [illegible]d.

Jhallawar. JHALLAWAR.—The existence of [illegible] State only dates from 1838, when Kôta [illegible] provide a principality for the grandson of the great Minister, Zalim Singh. Maharaj Rana Madhan Singh, who died in 1847, was the first Chief. His successor, Pirthi Singh, rendered good service in the Mutiny.

The family is descended from the petty chieftains of Halwad, in Guzerat. The present Chief is a mere boy, studying at the Rajkumar College, Ajmir.

Capital tiger-shooting is to be had in Jhallawar.

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* "A fort has Delhi, Agra too, a half one Bikanir;
But best of all the Bhatti built, the fort of Jaisalmir."

Translation of Local Legend.

† Mir=hill; or, rocky oasis.

‡ About 10 miles N. W. of Jaisalmir; now a village of some eighty houses.

§ An interesting account of Jaisalmir will be found in the *Geographical Magazine* for November 1874, p. 316.

PARTABGARH.—The Maharawats of Partabgarh belong to a junior branch of the Mewar family. Their ancestor, Salim Singh, was so great a favorite with the Emperor Mahomed Shah, that he was permitted to exercise the sovereign function of coining money. Of this privilege the Partabgarh Chief largely availed himself, and issued coins still current in Malwa and Rajputana, called Salim Shahi rupees, worth about twelve annas each. On the establishment of the Mahratta power in Central India, Sawant Singh, son of Salim Singh, became a tributary of Holkar's. This relationship continued until, by the treaty of Mandisur, the allegiance of the Maharawats was transferred from Holkar to the British Government. Partabgarh.

The population of Partabgarh is chiefly composed of Bhils and other predatory tribes, whose disorderly habits frequently disturb the tranquillity of the State and its neighbours.

DUNGARPUR.—The Maharawal of Dungarpur is a lineal descendant of Mahasji, who, about the end of the 12th century, relinquished his claim to the throne of Chitôr in favour of his younger brother, Rahasji, in accordance with the dying wish of their father, Kuramsi. Dungarpur.

Sebardi, 9th in descent from Mahasji, became a semi-independent Chief, with Baroda (in Dungarpur) for his capital, in 1248, ruling in virtue of authority derived from the Emperor of Delhi. His grandson, Bir Singh, transferred the seat of government to Dungarpur. Udai Singh, 9th in descent from Bir Singh, died from wounds received in battle, and with his last breath divided his country into two portions, giving that part west of the river Mahi to his eldest son, Pirthi Raj, and that to the east to his younger, Jag Mall. These two divisions represent the present States of Dungarpur and Banswarra.

BANSWARRA.—This State is an offshoot from Dungarpur. In 1812, Rawal Umed Singh offered, through the Resident at Baroda, his allegiance to the British Government, with a tribute of three-eighths of the revenue of his country, on condition of receiving aid to expel the Mahratta followers of Scindia, Holkar and the Puars. Subsequently easier terms were granted as a return for the aid and protection extended. Banswarra.

The inhabitants of Banswarra are almost all Bhils of the wildest and most turbulent character.

Serohi. SEROHI.—The Chohans of Serohi entered this part of the country, immigrating from Delhi, in the 11th century.

Rao Cismall, from whom the present Chief is 22nd in descent, first established himself in Serohi.

In Rao Surtan Singh's time the Mahomedan ruler of Guzerat and Alla-ud-din Ghori overran Serohi, and desecrated the holy places of Mount Abu.

Maharaja Man Singh, of Marwar, repeatedly attacked Serohi in the reign of Rao Bairi Sal. But the Chiefs of Serohi, though often worsted, and though their territory has shrunk to insignificant proportions, have never abandoned the inexpugnable fastnesses of their wild, rocky hills.

The remains of former prosperity scattered over the State form a sad historical record. Everywhere the ruins of ancient cities, villages, wells, tanks and temples, remind the traveller of happier days.

Mount Abu rises to a height of 4,500 feet. It was ceded to the British Government by the Rao of Serohi, on condition that no cattle, pigeons, or pea-fowl should be killed within its precincts. In 1845, a sanitarium was established upon it : and for some months of the year it is now the residence of the Agent of the Governor-General for Rajputana. It is covered with innumerable shrines ; and is regarded by the Jains as a place of the greatest sanctity.

Shahpura. SHAHPURA.—The ruling family of this petty State is descended from Suraj Mall, third son of Maharana Amar Singh of Mewar. Sujan Singh, son of Suraj Mall, obtained a grant of land and certain sovereign rights from the Emperor Shah Jehan, on condition of furnishing a contingent of horse and foot in time of war.

Shahpura is a flat and treeless plain, but fertile, and affording excellent pasture for cattle.

The Chief is a feudatory of the British Government, as well as of the Maharana of Mewar.

Chapter VI.—CENTRAL INDIA.

INDÛR.—The father of Malhar Rao, the founder of the Hôlkar family, was a goatherd and weaver of blankets of the Dhangar, or Gadri, tribe, who lived at Hôl, a village near Phaltan,* in Nimbalkar. His name was Kandaji. His wife seems to have belonged to a somewhat better class; for her brother, Narayanji Bargul, is described as a small landholder. On the death of Kandaji, the widow, with her boy, Malhar Rao, then about five years of age, removed to the house of Narayanji, who lived in Talanda, a village of Khandesh. This was probably about the year 1697 or 1698. The future hero was employed by his uncle in tending sheep. According to a family tradition, while engaged in this duty, his life was miraculously saved by a cobra. Overcome with the stillness of the warm summer afternoon, the shepherd lad lay down and slept careless of shade, with the terrible rays of the Indian sun beating full on his face. A cobra seeing the danger interposed his expanded hood between the sleeper's face and the sun. Narayanji put a most favorable construction on the omen, and determined to rescue his nephew from the obscurity and poverty of his condition, and raise him to the honorable station of a cavalry soldier. Now Narayanji owed feudal service to the noble house of Bandi; so he placed Malhar Rao in command of the contingent with which he was bound to furnish that family. At this time the Mahrattas were at war with the great Mahomedan power in the Deckan; and Malhar Rao, having the good fortune to slay a commander in the army of the Nizam-ul-Mulk, rose at once to distinction. His uncle gave him his daughter, the beautiful and talented Gotama Bai, in marriage; the Peishwa elevated him to the command of five hundred horsemen; and the Bandi Chief permitted him to assume the colours† of the Bandi family. This was about 1724. Quite fulfilling the high promise of his early military career, he rose rapidly to the greatest position in the Mahratta State militant; and, in 1735, we find him in charge of all the armies of the

Indor.

* About ten miles from Phaltan, near an old bridge that crosses the Nira.

† Still borne by the Holkars. A triangular-shaped banner, striped white and red, and surmounted by pennons of the same colour.

Peishwa to the north of the Narbadda, with Indôr and a great portion of Malwa assigned to him for their support. Through many vicissitudes of fortune the descendants of the goatherd's son have held that grant.

The subsequent career of this great commander is one prolonged predatory war. At one time he appears under the very walls of Delhi, plundering indiscriminately the buyers and sellers who have assembled for the great fair of Khalka Bhowani. We next find him near Agra escaping with difficulty, in a *sauve qui peut* flight, after a crushing defeat inflicted by the Moghals under Barhan-ul-Mulk. Again he is falling upon a great imperial convoy, and carrying away coaches, jewelled robes, gold and silver vessels, shawls and trinkets of inestimable price belonging to Malika Zemana, the Emperor's consort. In 1751, he is co-operating with his old enemies, the Moghals, against the Rohillas; and fighting with the same desperate gallantry that first gained for him a name and a command. The Emperor of Delhi now confers upon him rank and estates, and he becomes Deshmukh of Chandôr in Khandesh. A few years afterwards, however, he is lying near Secundra, with his terrible light horsemen and countless camp followers. Their ponies are laden with an indescribable variety of loot. All are ready to start at a moment's notice,—to march anywhere their leader may conduct them; to cross the Jumna and descend into the far-spreading corn-fields of the Doab, or to plunge into the wilds of Rajputana;—to march, if need be, through the long hours of darkness, bringing a morning of fearful confusion and disaster to some far away village. But the night is dark; a foraging party of Ahmed Shah's Afghans stumbles on the lair of the Mahrattas; there is a moment of furious slashing of sabres, heedless galloping in the darkness, shouting and neighing of horses, and the army of Malhar Rao is scattered to the winds.

But Mahratta armies know how to reassemble; and the great Holkar is soon flashing through the country again in his wild orbit of desolation. Panipat is the closing scene of his military career. Early in the day his squadrons appear on the field; they are remarkable for their steadiness. They are well in hand; their great commander is among them, and they trust him. But early

in the day he sees how the tide of fortune is turning, and before the retreat has turned to a rout, he withdraws his contingent, and retires to the west.

For the remainder of his life Malhar Rao devoted himself to the task of reducing to coherence and order his great possessions in Malwa. He died at the advanced aged of seventy-six, leaving an imperishable name in the annals of his countrymen.

Malhar Rao had only one son, Khandi Rao, who was killed, in 1754, at the siege of Kambhir, near Dig. This prince had married into a family whose surname was Sindia, and by his wife, Ahalya Bai, he had one son and one daughter. The former, Mali Rao, though insane, was at once recognised as the successor of his grandfather: but he only survived nin months, and the government of the State passed to his mother, who for thirty years ruled Indôr. This wonderful woman, for her piety, her elevation of character, her profound sense of duty, her great ability, and her amazing energy and activity will bear favorable comparison either with the greatest administrators of her country, or with the brightest ornaments of her sex in any land.

"A perfect woman, nobly plann'd
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a spirit still and bright
With something of an angel-light."*

Sir John Malcolm says, with reference to Ahalya Bai:—"The more enquiry is pursued the more admiration is excited; but it appears above all extraordinary, how she had mental and bodily powers to go through with the labours she imposed upon herself, and which from the age of thirty to that of sixty, when she died, were unremitted. The hours gained from the affairs of State were all given to acts of devotion and charity; and a deep sense of religion appears to have strengthened her mind in the performance of her worldly duties. She used to say that she deemed herself answerable to God for every exercise of power."—Although our surprise and admiration are primarily aroused by her marvellous energy and force of character as exhibited in the administration of the vast territories committed

* A countrywoman who had seen Ahalya Bai said,—"She is not beautiful; but a *heavenly light* is on her countenance."

Malcolm, p. 192.

to her care, we are more touched by the many stories that tell of her love and tenderness in watching and nursing her insane son, and of her inconsolable sorrow on his death. Nor did this charming softness of character belong to her only as a mother, for we read that the lofty affection she felt, as a sovereign princess for her people, was displayed in a vigilant regard for their happiness and welfare, and in countless acts of private charity and royal munificence. This great princess was succeeded by her Commander-in-Chief, Tukaji, who belonged to the Holkar tribe, but was not related to the family of Malhar Rao. Tukaji only survived his mistress two years.

He left four sons, Khasi Rao, (an idiot), and Malhar Rao, legitimate: and Wittoji and Jeswant Rao, illegitimate. The Peishwa nominated the imbecile Khasi Rao successor; and the legitimate brother, Malhar Rao, was assassinated. Malhar Rao left a son, Khandi Rao, who was imprisoned. Jeswant Rao, however, ignored the succession of his imbecile half-brother, and assumed the Regency in the name of his nephew, Khandi Rao, who being subsequently poisoned, left Jeswant Rao in possession of the nominal and real power of the State. This prince at Fattegarh, Dig and Bharatpur measured swords with the British, and was ultimately compelled to surrender himself to Lord Lake, declaring that his "whole kingdom lay upon his saddle-bow." To his surprise, the British Government restored to him the whole of his possessions which he had forfeited. He returned to Indôr, and devoted himself with great ability and energy to the task of reorganising his army, and reforming the administration of his State. The excitability of his temper, the overstrain of self-imposed work,* and excessive drinking brought upon him the awful calamity of madness. He died insane in 1811. Grant Duff sums up his character in these words:—"The chief feature of Jeswant Rao's character was that hardy spirit of energy and enterprise, which, though like that of his countrymen, boundless in success, was not to be discouraged by trying reverses."

On Jeswant Rao becoming insane, the Regency was assumed by

* When cannon were being cast, he used to labour at the forges with his own hands.

Tulsa Bai, his favorite mistress, a woman, according to Malcolm, remarkable alike for her beauty, for the fascination of her manners, and for the quickness of her intellect. But notwithstanding the prodigal gifts of nature, she failed to retain the allegiance of the people; while her arrogance and open immorality alienated the regard of those who were otherwise disposed to support her. The troops mutinied; everything fell into confusion; the command of the army passed into the hands of some Pathan officers, who, seizing the person of the youthful Chief, assassinated the Regent. Tulsa Bai was thirty years of age when she was beheaded on the banks of the Kshipra, on the 20th of December 1817. On the following day the Holkar army, under its Pathan leaders, was totally defeated by a British force at Mehidpur. Malhar Rao, the young Chief, was present at the battle, seated on an elephant. When he saw his troops flying he burst into tears and entreated them to return. Then followed, on the 6th of January, the treaty of Mandisur, when the sovereignty of the Holkar family was finally determined, and the State brought within the pale of British protection.

The debauchery and folly of Malhar Rao, and the incapacity and misconduct of Hari Rao, need not be dwelt upon. Khandi Rao only reigned for three months, and, on his death, there being no lineal heir, and no one who possessed the right of adoption,* it remained with the British Government to select a successor; and the Resident at Indôr was instructed to effect this selection in such a manner as to show that it was the sole

* The following is the correspondence on this important subject:—From Col Sir C. Wade, Resident, Indôr, to F. Currie, Secretary to Government of India, announcing demise of Khandi Rao, dated 17th February 1844. From Secretary to Government to Sir C. Wade, Resident, Indôr, dated 1st March 1844, instructing him to permit the Mah Sahiba to carry on the administration, pending the selection of an heir. From Secretary to Government to R. N. C. Hamilton, dated April 27th 1844, pointing out the expediency of the British Government assuming the right of selection, in the absence of any person entitled to adopt. From Secretary to Government to R. N. C. Hamilton, Resident, Indôr, restating more explicitly the intended policy of Government, and referring to eligibility of youngest son of Bhao Holkar. From R. N. C. Hamilton to Government of India, dated 21th June 1844, announcing action he had taken. From Secretary to Government to Resident, dated 9th July 1844, censuring departure from instructions.

act of the British Government. Departing from his instructions, however, he declared that the younger son of Bhao Holkar being pointed out as a fit representative of the family by the Mah Sahiba (Hari Rao's mother), and the Governor-General having a great respect for that princess, her choice was approved and confirmed by the Government of India. The Government of India not finding it convenient to repudiate and stultify the action taken by its representative at Indôr, the younger son of Bhao Holkar succeeded, without further question, to the family honors.

This prince, Maharaja Tukaji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., has proved himself a capable ruler. His acquaintance with the details of the native system of finance, is unsurpassed. His two sons are receiving their education at the Residency (Rajkumar) College, Indôr.

Dewas.

DEWAS.—This State has two Chiefs. They claim kindred with the Puar Rajputs ; but the purity of the race has been lost by intermarriage with Mahrattas.

Babaji Puar, Patel of Maltan, near Puna, had two sons, Kaluji and Sambaji ; they were cultivators of the soil and *silladars ;* and they both attained distinction in the service of the great Sevaji. Sambaji is the ancestor of the Dhar House ; and Kaluji of the Dewas family. Kaluji had two sons, Tukaji and Jiwaji, to whom the Peishwa conjointly assigned Dewas and other districts.

The Chiefs of Dewas were loyal during the Mutiny.—Raja Krishnaji Rao Puar, Baba Sahib, now represents, through a series of adoptions, the family of Tukaji, the elder son of Kaluji. This Chief is married to a daughter of Maharaja Sindia. His portion of the State is under British management.

Raja Narayan Rao Puar, Dada Sahib, who represents the younger branch of the family, is a minor. He is being educated at the Residency (Rajkumar) College, Indôr.

Baghli.

BAGHLI.—The Thakur of Baghli is a Rahtor Rajput. The founder of the family was Gokal Dass, a servant of the Nawabs of Bhopal, and subsequently an adherent of both Malhar Rao Holkar and Ranoji Sindia.

This State pays a tribute of Rs. 16,471 to Sindia.

The present Chief, Thakur Raghunath Singh, is receiving his education at the Residency (Rajkumar) College, Indôr.

DHAR.—Sambaji Rao Puar, spoken of in the notice of Dewas, had a son, Anand Rao, who, in 1749, received the assignment of Dhar from Baji Rao Peishwa. For twenty years previous to the British conquest of Malwa, this territory was repeatedly overrun and despoiled by the great Mahratta leaders, and it would have utterly disappeared as a distinct principality, but for the determination and energy of Mina Bai, wife of Anand Rao, fourth in descent from Sambaji. **Dhar.**

In 1857, Dhar was confiscated for rebellion; but the Government of India was pleased, as an act of grace, to confer the territories formerly pertaining to the Chiefship, with the exception of the district of Beirusia, transferred to Bhopal, upon Anand Rao, a half-brother of the late Raja. For four generations no lineal heir has succeeded; so it has been found necessary to draw again and again on the old stock at Maltan.

The present Chief is a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

JHABUA.—The Chiefs of Jhabua are Rahtors of the great House of Jôdhpur. The founder of the family was Kishen Dass, who rendered good service to the Emperor Alla-ud-din. The Moghal Governor of Guzerat was murdered at the instigation of the Bhil Chief of Jhabua; and Kishen Dass was deputed to avenge the crime and the insult. This he accomplished in the fullest manner, and the Emperor conferred upon him the State of Jhabua, with high titles and royal insignia. When the Mahrattas, however, swarmed over Central India, Jhabua was stripped of its richest lands, and its exchequer was reduced to the lowest ebb. But in 1818, through the mediation of Sir John Malcolm, the State was restored to some of its pristine prosperity, and the money tribute payable to Holkar was commuted to an assignment of land. **Jhabua**

There are about twenty-four families of Umraos, or feudal lords, under the Chief.

BARWANI.—The Chiefs of Barwani are Sesodiya Rajputs, claiming kindred with the ancient family of Chitôr. Their history is enveloped in obscurity. According to local tradition, **Barwani.**

they settled on the banks of the Narbadda in the 11th century; but it is probable that this settlement was not made until the 14th, or 15th century.

Paras Ram, 15th in ascent from the present Rana, opposed the advance of the imperial armies on Malwa, and was carried away prisoner to Delhi, where he consented to embrace Mahomedanism on condition of his being permitted to return to his ancestral State. On his return he retired into seclusion; and was succeeded by his son, Bhim Singh. The Mahomedan tomb that Bhim Singh erected over his father's remains may still be seen at Awasgarh.

In 1705, Barwani is said to have extended from the Narbadda to the Tapti; but all that now remains of these great territories is a narrow strip of the Satpura range, eighty miles in length, with the low lands on either side; those to the north between the hills and the Narbadda being alone inhabited. Throughout the State the scattered remains of forts, towns and irrigation works testify to the ancient prosperity of Barwani.

Ali Rajpur. ALI RAJPUR.—The ruling family of this State belongs to the Sesodiya clan of Rajputs. We know nothing of their early history. In 1818, the State, as tributary to Dhar, received a British guarantee. Dhar, however, ceded these rights to the British Government in 1821, in lieu of a money payment, and Ali Rajpur is now tributary, directly, to the Imperial Government.

This little principality is situated in the extreme south-west corner of Central India, abutting upon the Rewa Kanta group of Bombay States. It lies among wild hills and jungles, and is peopled, almost exclusively, by Bhils.

The present Rana, Rup Deoji, is assisted in the administration of his territory by a Minister nominated by the Imperial Government.

Jobat. JOBAT.—The Rana of this petty State is nominally a Rahtor Rajput;* the family, at some very remote period, having been founded by a member of the Jôdhpur House.

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* Many of the Chiefs of these remote and petty States, where the population is nearly entirely Bhil, have a strong taint of Bhil blood.

It is a little State of wild, hilly country, inhabited by Bhils. It is immediately dependent on the Imperial Government.

The Rana, Sarup Singh, is a student of the Residency (Rajkumar) College at Indôr.

JAORA.—The territory forming this chiefship was originally assigned to the great partisan Captain, Amir Khan, for the support of troops placed at the disposal of Jeswant Rao Holkar. When Amir Khan left Malwa, he consigned this grant to the care of his brother-in-law, Ghaffur Khan, who, being in possession at the time of the battle of Mehidpur (1818), was recognised as Chief of the territory by Article 12 of the Treaty of Mandissôr. Ghaffur Khan was succeeded by his son, Ghous Mahomed Khan, whose loyalty in 1857 has given the family a claim upon the regard of the Paramount Power. **Jaora.**

The present Chief, Nawab Ismael Khan, was educated under the supervision of an English tutor.

RATLAM.—The Chiefs of Ratlam are Rahtors of the Jôdhpur family. Ratan Singh, great-grandson of Maharaja Udai Singh, of Marwar, displayed courage and address in arresting the destructive course of a *must* elephant in the crowded streets of Delhi; and he was rewarded by the Emperor with the assignment of twelve districts in Malwa. He accordingly came to that province and founded Ratlam. The assignment was commuted to a free grant in perpetuity when Ratan Singh was killed in battle, fighting in support of Shahjehan against Aurangzeb. **Ratlam.**

The State is tributary to Sindia; but payment is made through the British Government, upon whom have devolved all the concomitant feudal rights.

During the minority of the Chief, the State is under British management.

Raja Ranjit Singh is studying at the Residency (Rajkumar) College, Indôr.

Ratlam is the chief opium mart of Malwa.

SILLANA.—The ruling family of Sillana is an offshoot from Ratlam. The first Chief of the State was Jai Singh, grandson of Raja Chattar Sal, of Ratlam. The separation from the parent principality took place in 1709. **Sillana.**

Raja Duli Singh has recently suffered the amputation of a leg affected with cancer.

Sitamau.

SITAMAU.—Ram Singh, the elder son of Ratan Singh, founder of Ratlam, was supplanted by his abler brother, Chattar Sal, and was assigned that portion of his father's territory now forming the State of Sitamau.

On the establishment of British supremacy in Malwa, in 1818, Sir John Malcolm mediated for the Raja of Sitamau, inducing Sindia to renounce all claims on the State, on receipt of a fixed annual tribute payable through the British Government.

Raja Raj Singh received a dress of honor, valued at Rs. 2,000, for his fidelity during the Mutiny.

Bhopal.

BHOPAL.*—Dost Mahomed, a soldier of fortune, the founder of the Bhopal family, was an Afghan of the Miraji Khel tribe. At an early age he entered the service of the Emperor Aurangzeb; and serving with a detachment of the imperial army in Malwa, he soon brought himself to the notice of the Governor of that Province by his conspicuous gallantry. His advancement was very rapid. He possessed all the qualities that ensure success in stormy times. He was brave, adventurous, ambitious and unscrupulous. In 1690 he was appointed by the Delhi Government Superintendent of the District of Bhairsia, and availing himself of the confusion that arose on the death of Aurangzeb, he declared himself Nawab of the territory, which, partly by his good sword, partly by stratagem, and partly, it is said, by treachery, he had acquired in the lifetime of his imperial master. This territory, after the principal town within its limits, he named Bhopal. He died in 1723.

Dost Mahomed was succeeded by his son, Sultan Mahomed, who soon abdicated, however, in favour of his elder, but illegitimate brother, Yar Mahomed. There is little worthy of note in the career of this Nawab, but it will be proper to speak here of his consort, Mamulla, who, for upwards of half a century,

* The accomplished Princess who now rules Bhopal has written a history of her State, which has been translated into English by Mr. Barstow, of the Bengal Civil Service, for some time Officiating Political Agent at Sehôr.

under the title of Maji Sahiba,* greatly influenced the fortunes of Bhopal. Malcolm says of her:—"It seems difficult to pro-" nounce whether she was most remarkable for the humanity of " her disposition, or for the excellence of her judgment. She was " beloved and respected by all. Her memory is still cherished " by the natives of Bhopal; and it is consoling to see, in the " example of her life, that, even amid scenes of violence and " crime, goodness and virtue, when combined with spirit and " sense, maintain that superiority which belongs alone to the " higher qualities of our nature."

Yar Mahomed's three sons, Faiz Mahomed, Yassin Mahomed, and Haiat Mahomed became rulers of Bhopal in succession.

Faiz Mahomed embraced a life of religious austerity and devotion, abjuring all sensual indulgence. Malcolm tells us that his intellectual and his physical strength were in the inverse ratio to each other. His stature was gigantic. He was nearly seven feet in height, and his hands, when he stood up, reached below his knees. He never, but once, went beyond the precincts of the palace. He died when about forty-eight years of age.

His brother, Yassin Mahomed, only survived him a few days.

The third brother, Haiat, was, from disposition and habits, a religious recluse; and the exercise of power continued with the person who held the office of Minister. In 1778, General Goddard's detachment passed through Bhopal, receiving every aid and mark of friendship. Thus the family of Dost Mahomed established at an early period a claim upon the British Government. Subsequently, Bhopal was overrun by plundering bands of Pindarries, and invaded by the Mahrattas; and with its weak Chief and innumerable intriguers preying upon its vitals, ould have disappeared from history had not a young cousin of the Nawab, Vizier Mahomed, escaping from banishment, stepped in and rescued his country. The great talents, courage, and engaging qualities of this young prince succeeded in clearing the dominions of his family from both Mahrattas

* This lady had no children, and was never publicly married to the Nawab: but the ceremony of *Nika* was performed on the occasion of their union; and this engagement, though inferior to marriage, is deemed respectable by Mahomedans.

and Pindarries. But his great abilities and popularity excited the jealousy of Ghous Mahomed, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Haiat Mahomed; and, in order to oust him, he invited the Mahratta Chiefs of Gwalior and Nagpur to occupy the State. This policy was fatal to his hopes, for Vizier Mahomed at once rose to the position of champion of his countrymen, and became virtual ruler, while the Nawab Ghous Mahomed sank into complete obscurity.

Vizier Mahomed was the founder of the present family. He died in 1816, and was succeeded by his son, Nazzar Mahomed, who married the Kudsia Begam, the daughter of Ghous Mahomed. This aged princess still lives to see descendants of her own in the fourth generation.

With Nazzar Mahomed, in 1817, the British Government formed a close alliance, for the purpose of suppressing the Pindarries; and his death, in 1820, was deeply regretted as that of a gallant soldier, an enlightened ruler, and a firm ally. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol, fired by his brother-in-law, a child eight years of age.

He left one child, the Sikandar Begam, who was married to her cousin, Jehangir Mahomed, in 1835. This Nawab, trying to secure for himself absolute power in the State, raised the standard of rebellion; but he was attacked and defeated by a force sent against him by his wife and mother-in-law. He died in 1844, and the sole power remained in the hands of his wife; who, on her demise, in 1868, was succeeded by her daughter, the present ruler.

Nawab Shah Jehan Begam, G.C.S.I., has been twice married. By her first husband, Bakshi Baki Mahomed Khan, she has a daughter, Sultan Jehan Begam, who is recognised as the . apparent. Her present husband is Mahomed Sadik Hussen. He had previously married a daughter, still living, of the Minister Jumal-uddin Khan, and had thus obtained a position of some importance in the State. He has now received the title of Nawab; and is recognised by the Government of India as Consort of the Begam.

The famous Buddhist topes of Sanchi are at Kana-Khera, 26 miles north-east of Bhopal.

RAJGARH.—The ruling family of Rajgarh are Umat Rajputs. The present Chief, however, professes Mahomedanism, and has relinquished the title of Rawat for that of Nawab, conferred upon him, in 1872, by Government. The State dates from the 15th century. Rajgarh.

Rajgarh is a mediatised tributary of Sindia's; all feudal rights, together with the receipt of the tribute, having lapsed to the Government of India.

Rawat Moti Singh, *alias* Nawab Mahomed Abdul Wasi Khan, changed his religion in 1871.

NARSINGARH.—The ruling family of this State are Umat Rajputs, being an offshoot from Rajgarh. The separation from Rajgarh took place in 1660. Narsingarh.

Ajjab Sing was hereditary Minister of Rajgarh, being descended from Dudaji, younger brother of Rawat Uda Sing. He succeeded in prevailing upon his master and kinsman, partly by threats, and partly by fraud, to dismember the State, apportioning him those territories now forming Narsingarh.

The seat of Government was formerly at Patan.

In 1827, Chain Sing, owing to a difference with the Resident, attacked the Residency at Sehôr, and was killed in the fight that ensued.

The Government of India conferred the title of Raja upon Hanwant Sing in 1869. This Chief's daughter is married to the present Maharaja of Marwar.

Narsingarh is a mediatised tributary of Holkar, the *tanka* being paid through the British Government.

KARWAI.—The founder of this State was an Afghan adventurer named Mahomed Dalel Khan. About 1726 he obtained service with the Raja of Basonda, rose to be Commandant of the forces, and, on the death of the Chief, seized the State. He built the fort of Karwai. Karwai.

During the decline of the Moghal Empire this State was equal if not superior in extent to Bhopal; but the Mahrattas reduced it to the lowest ebb of misfortune.

On the death of Dalel Khan, it was divided between his sons; the elder, Izzat Mahomed Khan, receiving Karwai; and the younger, Ahsan Ulla Khan, Basonda.

Basouda. BASOUDA.—In 1817 Sindia seized this State; but it was restored through the intervention of Government. Nawab Asad Ali Khan was for many years Minister of Bhopal; but being convicted of intriguing to interfere with the succession to that State, he was sentenced by the British Government to banishment to Benares for ten years and a fine of Rs. 25,000. He returned to his State and died in 1864. His eldest son, Nawab Amar Ali Khan, is the present Chief.

Mahomedgarh. MAHOMEDGARH.—This petty principality, a portion of the original principality carved out by Mahomed Dalel Khan, lies between Bhilsa and Rahatgarh. It is under British guarantee; and pays no tribute.

The present Chief, Nawab Hafiz Kuli Khan, is a descendant of the younger branch of the House of Karwai.

Maxudanghar. MAXUDANGHAR.—The ruling family of this State are Khichi Rajputs. They acknowledge Sindia as their feudal lord.

Raghunath Singh, the present Chief, is imbecile.

Kilchipur. KILCHIPUR.—This State is tributary to Sindia, the payment being made through the British Government.

The title of Rao has been conferred upon the present ruler, Amar Singh, since his accession, by the Government of India.

Pathari. PATHARI.—Haidar Mahomed Khan obtained Pathari in 1807 from Sindia, in exchange for certain villages in Rahatgarh.

The present Chief, Abdul Karim, succeeded his father, Haidar Mahomed Khan, in 1861; but, being a minor, his mother assumed the office of Regent, which she held until her son attained his majority, in 1873.

Pathari adjoins the British district of Sagar.

Ragughar. RAGUGHAR.—The Chief of this wild little State belongs to the Kaichi clan of Chohan Rajputs.

In 1780, Madhoji Sindia, having imprisoned the Raja Balwant Singh and his son, Jai Singh, hostilities commenced, which lasted till 1819, when, through the mediation and guarantee of the British Government, Sindia gave up to the Chief the town and fort of Ragughar, with lands supposed to yield more than a lakh of revenue, on condition that any sum over Rs. 55,000 should be paid to the Gwalior Durbar; which, on its part, engaged

to make up any deficiency. In 1843, on Sindia objecting that the jaghir was not properly managed, the original arrangement was annulled, and fresh engagements entered into, by which the territory was distributed among the three principal members of the family, Bijai Singh, Chattar Lal, and Ajit Singh.

The present Raja, Jaimandal Singh, succeeded to Ajit Singh's share; and holds 120 villages, yielding an annual revenue of some Rs. 24,000.

PARÔN.—Raja Maun Singh, of Parôn, joined the mutineers in 1857; but surrendered in 1859, on condition of receiving a free pardon and suitable maintenance. **Paron.**

He subsequently gave up the rebel Tantia Topi to Colonel Meade; and, for this service, received a grant of a village in British territory, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 1,000.

Raja Maun Singh holds his small State under the protection and guarantee of the British Government.

GWALIOR.—There are two conflicting accounts of the origin of the great House of Sindia.* Sir John Malcolm says:—"The family of Sindia are Sudras of the tribe of *Kunbi*, or cultivators. Ranoji Sindia, the first who became eminent as a soldier, had succeeded to the hereditary office of Patel of Kamerkerrah, in the district of Wai, before he was taken into the service of the Peishwa Balaji Bishwanath, after whose death he continued in that of his son, Baji Rao Belall. The humble employment of Ranoji was to carry the Peishwa's slippers. It is stated that Baji Rao, on coming out from a long audience with the Sahu Raja, found Ranoji asleep on his back, with the slippers of his master clasped with fixed hands to his breast. This extreme care of so trifling a charge struck Baji Rao forcibly; he expressed his satisfaction, and actuated by motives common to man in the enjoyment of such power, he immediately appointed Ranoji to a station in the *Paga*, or Body Guard."—Malcolm adds in a note that Captain Stewart, Officiating Resident at Sindia's Court in 1819, corroborates this story by observing that Ranoji was said to preserve as a precious memorial of his start in life the slippers he had guarded so faithfully. **Gwalior.**

* Malcolm I., 116.

The author of *An Historical Sketch of the Princes of India** places the founder of this family in a higher social stratum. "The Sindia family," he writes, "were Patels of Kamerkher, near Sattara, and, in the absence of other information, we may judge of their respectability from the circumstance of the Emperor Aurangzeb selecting a lady from the family to give in marriage to the Raja Sahu about 1706, before deputing him to claim his inheritance as sovereign of the Mahrattas. The lady died in 1710, when residing at Delhi with Sahu's mother. It was said of Ranoji that in early life he was a domestic of very inferior degree in the service of the Peishwa—*viz.*, the carrier of his slippers: a story repeated by almost all writers of his history. But as the family had always been *Silladars* (cavaliers), nothing can be more improbable than that any member of it should serve in a menial office, more especially at a period when the army afforded an ample field for the display of courage, talent and birth."

Whatever the true story may be,†—and the Sindias hold to the slipper story,—it is certain that Ranoji took, at the flood, the tide which led on to fortune. In 1725 he appears as one of the most conspicuous leaders of the Mahratta armies. In 1736, at Delhi, he contributed greatly to the defeat of a body of 8,000 Mahomedan horse. Two years afterwards, he was one of the three commanders who, in the campaign against Nizam-ul-Mulk, led the Mahrattas into action, and to whose genius and valour must be attributed the successful issue that in a great measure founded the fortunes of the three great families of Sindia, Holkar and Puar. On his death, about the year 1750, half of the great plateau of Central India belonged to him, and he enjoyed a personal income of more than sixty-five lakhs, or six hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling a year.

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* Edinburgh, 1833. A work which, though anonymous, is of the highest authority, having been read over and emended, prior to publication, by Mountstuart Elphinstone and Grant Duff.

† It would seem that Madhaji Sindia believed his father to have been the slipper-carrier, for, on appearing at the Court of the second Madhu Rao he with ostentatious humility carried a pair of slippers, saying it was still his occupation as it had been that of his father.

Jankaji,* grandson of Ranoji, now became head of the family; but he was taken prisoner at the battle of Panipat, and put to death. Madhaji, an illegitimate son of Ranoji, escaped from that terrible fight sorely wounded and lamed for life. He fled to the Deckan, and appeared unattended and in a wretched plight before the Peishwa at Puna to claim his father's lands, half of the rich plains of Malwa, a magnificent kingdom. His claims were admitted; and he returned to the country north of the Narbadda to commence his great career of conquest, intrigue and spoliation.† Both in Central India and Hindustan Raja after Raja was now laid under contribution, and district after district added to the territory he governed in the name of the Peishwa, and although the share of the latter in those possessions was only nominal, his commands were made the pretext for aggrandisement and extortion. This deference to his nominal master, the Peishwa, and this employment of the Peishwa's name, are most characteristic of Madhaji Sindia. When the virtual sovereign of Hindustan he refused to sit in the Peishwa's presence; when the unhappy Emperor Shah Alam was to all intents and purposes his prisoner, his attidude to him was almost abject in its servility. Every little Rajput chief he rolled along with him in his career of accretion he treated with all the outward forms of respect due from a subject to a sovereign. His success, however, was neither solely due to the flexibility nor to the force of his character. He had seen English troops,—indeed he had defeated an English force under Colonel Cockburn,—and his quick eye and clear intellect perceived the strength that lay in discipline and uniformity. He turned the loose hordes of Mahratta horsemen into compact brigades; he exchanged the occasional hug gun dragged about by slow teams of oxen for smartly-horsed batteries of artillery; and he placed all under the command of French and English adventurers.

* Ranoji married in the Deckan, Mina Bai, a woman of his own tribe, by whom he had three sons, Jaipa, Dattaji and Jatoba. Jaipa, the father of Jankaji, was murdered at the instigation of the Maharaja of Marwar; Dattaji was slain in battle at Radber, near Delhi; and Jatoba died at Kumbar, near Dig Ranoji had also, by a Rajput woman, a native of Malwa, two sons, Tukaji and Madhaji. Tukaji was slain at Panipat.

† Malcolm.

In 1783 he mediated and guaranteed the treaty of Salbai between the Peishwa and the British Government. In 1794 he died leaving behind him a vast inheritance, and a name to be remembered.

Madhaji Sindia was succeeded by his grand nephew, Daulat Rao Sindia. This prince was not without the ambition and energy of his predecessor; but he over-estimated his strength, and had the ill fortune to measure swords with a Wellesley and a Lake. At Aligarh,* Delhi, Assaye, Agra, Laswari and Argaum, he was taught to moderate his hopes. At the close of this, to him, disastrous year (1803), he signed away, by the treaty of Surji Anjenaom, all his territory between the Jumna and the Ganges; all situated to the north of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Gohad; the forts and districts of Ahmadnagar and Barôch; and his possessions between the Ajunta Ghat and the Godavery. He also renounced all claims on the Emperor of Delhi, the Peishwa, the Nizam, Maharaja Gaikwar, and all the Rajas who had helped the British. These conditions, however, were subsequently modified by other engagements.

Daulat Rao died at Gwalior in 1827 without an heir, and without having adopted a successor. On his death-bed he had, however, left the State and the succession in the hands of the British Government.

A boy belonging to the Sindia family, named Mangal Rao, was selected for the Chiefship, and Daulat Rao's widow, Bazi Bai, assumed the Regency.

Mangal Rao's name was changed to Jankoji. This Chief, who was of a weak and uncertain character, died, like his predecessor, without an heir. But his widow adopted a boy of eight (the present Chief) who belonged to a remoted branch of the family. The Mama Sahib, an influential noble, was named Regent. Being unable, however, to make his influence felt and preserve order, he was replaced by another noble, the Dada Khasji-wala. This man was as wrong-headed and incapable as he was restless and treacherous. The army became mutinous. The relations of the Durbar with

* Aligarh, Aug. 29th; Delhi, Sept. 11th; Assaye, Sept. 23rd; Agra, Oct. 10th and 18th; Laswari, Nov. 1st; Argaum, Nov. 29th 1803.

Government became strained, and a rupture occurred that led to the battles of Maharajpur and Panniar. This cleared the air. The British Government conferred upon the young Chief the State forfeited in the ordeal of war. The turbulent troops were disbanded; and a reconstructed force embodied. Indemnity was taken for the war; and a provision of eighteen lakhs assigned for the maintenance of a British force to preserve order. In 1857, the Gwalior army and contingent mutinied, but the Chief exhibited the courage of his race and an unswerving loyalty to the British Government. In recognition of the service thus rendered, the Government conferred upon him lands yielding three lakhs of revenue, and permitted an increase to his army, which now stands at 48 guns, 6,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry. Maharaja Jiaji Rao Sindia is a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; an Honorary General in the British Army; and a Counsellor of the Empress. He has inherited the military instincts of his family; and is, in character, not unlike some of the great Mahratta captains of the olden days.

The State of Gwalior, which has an area equal to that of Ireland, is dispersed in a number of enclaves throughout Central India.

Urcha, or Tehri.

URCHA, OR TEHRI.—This is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States, and is the only one that was not held in subjection by the Peishwa. When the Chief of Urcha first presented a *nazzar* to the Governor-General, in 1818, he is said to have remarked that it was the first time the family had acknowledged the supremacy of any other Power. The ruling family are descended from Chattar Sal, a prince of ancient lineage, who, after the death of Aurangzeb, reconquered the greater part of Bundelkhand from the Mahomedans.

When the British entered Bundelkhand, in 1812, Raja Vikramajit Mohendar was the ruling Chief of this State. A treaty* of friendship and defensive alliance was concluded with him.

During the Mutiny, Urcha, under the Regency of the Tarrai

* Urcha, Dattia and Sampthar are the only States of Bundelkhand with which we have treaties.

Rani, rendered valuable service to the British Government; and, as a reward for these services, a tribute of Rs. 3,000 was remitted.

A great portion of Urcha is covered with forest and jungle, and is thinly populated.

The present Chief, Maharaja Mohendar Pertab Singh, succeeded his brother, Hamir Singh, in March 1874.

Dattia. DATTIA.—This State came under the supremacy of the British Government with the other territories ceded by the Peishwa, under the terms of the Treaty of Bassein, in 1802. The ruler at that time was Raja Paricheit. In 1804, a treaty of defensive alliance was concluded with him. After the deposition of the Peishwa, in 1817, this Chief was rewarded for his attachment to the British Government by the grant of a tract of land on the east of the river Sind, and a new treaty was made with him. He died in 1839, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Bijai Bahadur, a foundling. This Chief, dying in 1857, left an illegitimate son, Arjan Singh, but was succeeded by an adopted son, Bhowani Singh, the present ruler.

Dattia is famed for its sword hilts and spear-heads.

Sampthar. SAMPTHAR.—The Chiefs of this State are Gujar Ahirs.

In 1817, a treaty of defensive alliance was concluded with Raja Ranjit Singh. This Chief died in 1827, and was succeeded by the present Raja, Hindupat, who is insane. The heir apparent, Raja Bahadur, manages three-quarters of the State, and the Chief's wife the remaining quarter.

Panna. PANNA.—The ruling family of Panna claim descent from Hardi Sah, the most noted of the sons of Chattar Sal. The territory of this prince was very extensive, yielding a revenue of upwards of thirty lakhs; but amid the turmoils of the latter part of the last century it was dismembered, some portions falling to the Mahrattas, and others, as—Chattarpur, Maihir, the Chouboy Jaghirs, Alipura, &c.,—to the chief officers and sirdars of the State itself.

Panna is nearly all hill and jungle. Its diamond mines, and its elephant-breeding establishment are famous.

The present Chief, Maharaja Pertab Singh, is an amateur photographer.

CHIRKARI.—Bijai Bahadur, fourth in descent from Chattar Sal, lost his State amid the general scramble for territory then going on among the members of his family. But on joining Ali Bahadur,—a grandson of Baji Rao Peishwa, who, availing himself of its disturbed state, invaded Bundelkhand,—he recovered lands yielding about four lakhs of rupees. **Chirkari.**

Bijai Bahadur was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government, and accordingly a *sannad* was granted to him in 1804.

During the Mutiny, Bijai Bahadur's grandson, Raja Ratan Singh, remained faithful, protecting European officers. He received in acknowledgment the privilege of adoption, a grant of land, worth Rs. 20,000 a year, in perpetuity, a dress of honor, and a salute of eleven guns. He was succeeded in 1860 by Raja Jai Singh Deo, the present Chief.

BIJAWAR.—The ruling family of this State is also descended from Chattar Sal. When Ali Bahadur invaded Bundelkhand, Raja Birsing Deo, grandson of Chattar Sal, refused to acknowledge his supremacy, and fell, gallantly fighting, near Chirkari. His grandson, Ratan Singh, received a *sannad* from the British Government in 1811, and subscribed to a deed of allegiance. **Bijawar.**

Raja Bhau Pertab Singh, the present Chief, succeeded in 1847. For fidelity in the Mutiny, he has received the privilege of adoption, a dress of honor, and a salute.

Bijawar is a hilly tract lying at the foot of an advanced ridge of the Vindhyas. The soil is poor. There is a brisk trade in iron stone, which is plentiful throughout the State.

CHATTARPUR.—Kunwar Suni Shah, the first of the Chiefs of Chattarpur, began life as a servant of Hindupat, grandfather of Raja Kishor Singh, of Panna. During the turbulent days when the Mahrattas were in Bandelkhand, Suni Shah seized a large tract of country for himself; and, being found in possession when the British occupied the Province in 1804, he received a guarantee, and eventually a *sannad*. **Chattarpur.**

In 1827, Government created Pertab Singh, of Chattarpur, a Raja. On his death, in 1854, without a lineal heir, the Court of Directors declared the State an escheat; but, as an act of grace

and in consideration of the fidelity of the family and good administration of Pertab Singh, they conferred it, under a new *sannad*, upon his grand-nephew, Jaggat Raj.

The present Chief, Raja Bishen Nath Singh, is being educated at the Rajkumar School, Nowgong.

Chattarpur is a pretty hill-and-lake country. Excellent swords are manufactured.

Ajigarh. AJIGARH.—The Chiefs of this State are descended from Jaggat Raj, the younger son of Chattar Sal. The original title was Raja of Banda. The grandson of Jaggat Raj, Raja Bakht Singh, was driven from his territory by Ali Bahadur, and was glad to receive a pension of two rupees a day from the conqueror; but on the British occupation of Bundelkhand, in 1803, he was granted a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month, until an adequate territorial provision could be made for him. In 1807, he received a *sannad* restoring to him a portion of his dominions; and, subsequently, an adventurer, Lachman Dawa, who had seized a great part of the State, was obliged to surrender the fort of Ajigarh, which, with most of the remaining portion of the principality, was returned to the rightful owner.

In 1855, Raja Bijai Singh died during his minority, and the State escheated to the British Government; but after the Mutiny, the late Chief's mother was permitted to adopt Ranjor Singh, Bijai Singh's illegitimate brother, and Ajigarh was conferred upon him by the Government of India.

Baoni. BAONI.—The Nawab of Baoni is the only Mahomedan Chief in Bundelkhand. He is descended from Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk. The State was originally granted by the Peishwa; but, in 1806 the validity of the grant was acknowledged in a rescript from the Governor-General.

Baoni has suffered much from the inclemencies of the weather, —torrents of rain, alternating with drought,—and also from the spread of a kind of bind-weed, called *kans*

Nawab Mehedi Hussein Khan has received a loan from Government to help him to liquidate the debts of the State.

Beronda. BERONDA, OR PATHAR-KUCHAR.—The Beronda family are

Ragvansi Rajputs of the greatest antiquity; but we have no authentic materials for a sketch of their history.

The State lies across the Ghats just east of Kalinjer. It consists of a wild hilly tract. The seat of Government has been successively at Rusin, Birgarh, Murfa, Beronda and Pathar-Kuchar.

The State received a *sannad* in 1807.

Raja Ragbir Dyal has recently succeeded his nephew.

Surila. SURILA.—Like those of Chirkari, Ajigarh, and Bijawar, the Surila family is descended from Jaggat Raj, the second son of Chattar Sal. The State is a small fragment of the portion originally allotted to Jaggat Raj. The greater portion was seized by the Mahrattas in Ali Bahadur's time.

Raja Khallak Singh was recently adopted from a collateral branch.

Alipura. ALIPURA.—This State was founded by Achal Singh, a Sirdar of the Maharaja of Panna. The grant of Alipura was conferred upon him by Maharaja Hindupat.

In 1808, Pertab Singh, then in possession, received a *sannad*.

Rao Chatrapati is twenty-five years of age.

Kunyadhana. KUNYADHANA.—The ruling family of this State belong to the Urcha line, being descended from Amar Singh, son of Maharaja Udeit Singh.

Raja Guman Singh received a *sannad*, delivering an *iqrar-nama*.*

This wild tract is nearly all hill and jungle. It lies to the west of the river Betwa, and south-west of Urcha.

The present Chief, Raja Chattar Singh, is a minor.

The Hasht-bhyas. THE HASHTBHAYA JAGHIRS.†—The petty Chiefs holding these estates are descended from Dewan Rai Singh, a member of the Urcha family. Dewan Rai Singh left an estate called Baragaon, which on his death he left to his eight sons. Of these eight shares, two were at an early date merged into the remainder; one reverted to Urcha, and a fourth was, in 1841, confiscated for rebellion.

Dhurwai.
Bijna.
Tori Fattehpur.
Pahari (Banka).

* Deed of fealty. † Eight brothers.

The four remaining estates cover an area of 85 square miles; with a population of 18,000 souls; and an aggregate revenue of Rs. 81,000.

The Chaubeys.

THE CHAUBEY JAGHIRS.—Ram Kishen, Killadar of Kalinjar, under Panna, had seven sons, among whom his jaghir was divided; representatives of four now remain. They are Brahmans.

Paldeo.
Tiraon.
Bhaisonda.
Pahra.

Rewa.

REWA.—According to a family history of the Rewa Chiefs which is kept in the Durbar, it would appear that the original founder of the State was one Bilagar Deo, or Biag Deo, the eponym of Baghelkhand, who, leaving his own State in the Deckan about the year A. D. 580, ostensibly on a religious pilgrimage, but in reality to seize whatever undefended country he could come across, in the first instance made himself master of the fort of Marpha, and eventually of most of the country from Calpi to Chandalghar, and married the daughter of the Raja of Pirhowan. Bilagar Deo was succeeded by his son, Karan Deo, in 615, who added to his possessions a large portion of what now constitutes the State of Rewa, and called it Baghelkhand. He married the daughter of the Raja of Mandla, and obtained in dower the famous fort of Bandoghar, to which he removed the seat of government. All this is an old-world story. If the dates are correct, Karan Deo was a contemporary of the Prophet Mahomed, of our own Cadwallo, whose tongue "hushed the stormy main," and of Heraclius, who overthrew the second Khusru. But early Hindu historians have a proud disregard for chronology, and it is not impossible that Kalan Deo lived at a somewhat later period, for Bullar Deo, the twelfth Raja,—according to the same authority—succeeded in 1096. He is said to have rendered valuable services to "Timur Shah, Emperor of Delhi," who in return conferred upon him many honorary distinctions and gave him the fort of Kalingar. We do not, however, find any mention of this Emperor in our histories of India; but we hope, for the credit of Rewa history, that Taimur Lang is not referred to, as he visited Delhi for the first time three hundred years later (1398).

Birbhan Deo, 19th Raja of Rewa, succeeded in 1601. There were thus only seven Chiefs in a period of five hundred years.

Birbhan Deo is said to have offered an asylum to the family of the Emperor Humayun, when he was expelled from Delhi by Sher Shah. But then Humayun died in 1556.*

In 1618, Vikramaditiya became Raja, made Rewa his capital, and built the fort. In the reign of Abdut Singh, the 27th Raja, Hardi Sah, the Bundela Chief of Panna, invaded Rewa and seized the capital. The young Chief and his mother fled to Partabgarh; but after a time, with the assistance of the Delhi Emperor, he was restored to his territories.

It was during the rule of Jai Singh Deo that British influence was established in Baghelkhand, and the first formal treaty was concluded with Jai Singh Deo in October, 1812. It came about in this wise. Overtures, which were made in 1803, after the conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein, were rejected by the Raja. In 1812, however, a body of Pindarries invaded Mirzapur through the Rewa territory. It was believed that the Raja had abetted the enterprise either through deliberate design or weakness, and he was accordingly required to accede to a treaty, by which, while he was acknowledged the ruler of his dominions, he was brought under the protection of the British Government, and bound to refer all disputes with neighbouring Chiefs to British arbitration, and to permit British troops to march through or be stationed in his territory.

Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the present Chief, is, according to the local annals, the 82nd of his dynasty. In 1847† he abolished *satti* throughout his dominions. For services rendered in 1857, the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred upon him in sovereignty. In 1862, the Agency was withdrawn from Rewa at his request. In 1863, he ceded with all sovereign rights appertaining thereto lands required for railway purposes. In 1867, he asked the British Government to assist him in effecting certain reforms in his administration; but direct interference was declined on the ground that it was not expedient to relieve him of responsibilities properly devolving upon him as Chief. In 1868, he abolished the system of farming the revenue, dis-

* The discrepancy might be accounted for by referring the date 1601 to the era of Vikramaditiya, 57 B. C.

† Aitchison.

continued the levying of transit dues, and appointed as his minister Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I.

In 1873, to avenge an insult alleged to have been offered to the Maharani, His Highness violated the treaty engagements entered into with the British Government; and despatched into Sohawal an armed force, which plundered a house and murdered one of its inmates. For this offence he was fined Rs. 10,000, and the Sirdars who had aided him in its commission were each fined Rs. 1,000.

In 1875, on representing his inability to manage the affairs of his State, the administration was made over, at his own request, to the Political Agent, aided by the State Minister: but he is now anxious to resume his public duties.

The Rewa territory is of great extent; half as large again as the principality of Wales—portions of it are almost quite unexplored; and the resources of its great forests and jungles have as yet been little called upon to relieve the State of the debts with which it has been so long burthened.

Nagod.

NAGÔD.—When the British Government inherited the Peishwa's share of Baghelkhand, Raja Lall Sheoraj Singh was found in possession of this State. He was succeeded, in 1818, by his son, Balbhadar Singh, who was deposed, in 1831, for the murder of his brother. The State was then taken under British management during the minority of his son, Raghubind Singh. This Chief attained his majority in 1838; but, becoming involved in debt, the State was retransferred, at his own request, in 1844, to British control.

In 1857, the Raja of Nagôd rendered good service, and was rewarded with the grant of a tract of land from the confiscated estate of Bijai-Ragugarh. He died in 1874; and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, Raja Jadhu Bhind Singh.

Maihir.

MAIHIR.—The Chief of this State belongs to the Jogi caste of mendicants. The founder of the family was originally a humble adherent of the Panna family, who, by industry and intelligence, rose through many offices of trust to one of supreme importance in his master's service, and at length obtained, in recognition of his good work and fidelity, the grant of Maihir.

When, by the Treaty of Bassein, Baghelkhand came under British control, Durjan Singh was found in possession of Maihir. On his death, in 1826, his two sons, Bishen Singh and Prayag Dass, disputed the succession and appealed to arms. The British Government interposed, and arranged matters by partitioning the territory equally between the two brothers, the former receiving Maihir, and the latter Bijai-Ragugarh.

The latter estate was confiscated, in 1858, for rebellion.

Raja Ragbir Singh, the present ruler, was educated at the Government College of Agra. He has been raised from the dignity of Rais to that of Raja, in recognition of the cordial service he rendered during the construction of that portion of the E. I. Railway which passes through his territories, by which he sustained a considerable pecuniary loss in land revenue and transit dues.

Sohawal.

SOHAWAL.—About three hundred years ago, the estate of Sohawal formed an integral portion of Rewa territory. It was detached by Fatteh Singh, son of Raja Amar Singh, of Rewa, who was dissatisfied with the provision made for him by his father, and determined to carve out a principality and make a name for himself. On the British occupation of Baghelkhand, Rais Lall Aman Singh was found in possession.

The estate is in two distinct enclaves at a distance of ten miles from each other; and separated by the possessions of the Koti Chief.

Rais Sher Jang Bahadur was educated at the Government College of Benares.

Koti.

KOTI.—In the *sannad* granted to the Raja of Panna, in 1807, Koti is entered as one of his feudatories. The family is of the Baghela caste, and long held their jaghir, yielding submission to the successive conquerors of Bundelkhand.

In 1810, a *sannad* was granted to Rais Lal Duniapat, the *jaghirdar* then in possession, making him directly dependent on the British Government.

Chapter VII.—BOMBAY.

Khairpur. KHAIRPUR—The present ruling family established itself in 1783, when Mir Fatteh Ali Khan Talpur drove out the last of the Kalhora dynasty.

On the annexation of Sindh, the ruling Chief, Mir Ali Murad, was elevated to the dignity of Rais; but was deprived of the title in 1850 for advancing claims to territory to which he was not entitled.

Kachh. KACHH.*—The Jhareja Rajputs, of whom the Chief of this State is the head, are immigrants from Sindh, and descended from the Samma tribe. They are believed to have established themselves in Kachh about the 15th century. Till 1540, Kachh was ruled by three of their leaders, or Jams; but about that year Khengar, son of Jam Hamir, with the assistance of the king of Ahmedabad, obtained for himself the monarchy with the title of Rao.

Our first treaty relations with Kachh were entered into at a time (1809) when the Rao was insane and held in custody by the Bhayads, or inferior chieftains; and the engagements, on the part of Kachh, were arranged and concluded by Jemadar Fatteh Mahomed, and his son, and a Bania named Hansraj, conducting affairs in the south, who, together, represented the provisional Government.

For the greater part of the year Kachh is practically an island; being washed on all sides by the sea, or Rann. This dreary waste has been described as an amphibious desert; for during the monsoon it is submerged. Here and there elevated spots remain beyond the reach of the tide, and are the home of great herds of wild asses and terrible clouds of flies. There are a few low ranges of hills, from which streams flow in the rains. The annual rainfall seldom exceeds 12 inches. There is no timber, but decayed trunks of great size, more particularly in the south, record the former existence of noble forests, and the soil is for the most part sandy, or impregnated with salt.

* *Vide* Sir BartleFrere's exhaustive article on Kachh, in *The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, Vol. XL., 1870.

Kachh is noted for its embroidery, silver work and masonry.

The late Rao was one of the most able and enlightened princes in India ; and the administration of the country is now established on a firm basis.

There are upwards of 200 Bhayads, enjoying an aggregate annual revenue of about Rs. 8,00,000.

The Pahlanpur Agency.

PAHLANPUR AGENCY.—There are eleven States* under the control of the Political Superintendent of Pahlanpur.—Pahlanpur, Radhanpur, Tharad, Wao, Warye and Terwarra are Mahomedan ; and the rest Hindu, five being Rajput. The total area of the nine smaller States, exclusive of Pahlanpur and Radhanpur, is 3,475 square miles, the population 193,048, and the gross revenues Rs. 2,71,000 per annum.

Pahlanpur.	Terwarra.
Radhanpur.	Suegam.
Tharad.	Deodar.
Wao.	Santalpur.
Warye.	Kankrej.
Bhabar.	

In Radhanpur the Superintendent merely exercises a general supervision, and only interferes directly in disputes with other States. For the purposes of civil and criminal jurisdiction, the nine smaller States have lately been grouped under six *Thanadars*, who exercise the powers of Magistrates of the 3rd class; and limited magisterial powers have been conferred on such Chiefs as are considered fit to exercise them. The Assistants to the Political Superintendent dispose of cases beyond the powers of these tribunals, with appeal to the Superintendent.

Pahlanpur

PAHLANPUR.—The Chiefs of this State are of Afghan descent, belonging to the Lohani tribe. Their family name is Heytani. The founder of the family obtained the title of Dewan from the Emperor Akbar, and the provinces of Jhalôr, Sachôr, Pahlanpur and Disa from Aurangzeb. In 1698, however, the Chief of Marwar deprived the ruling Dewan of all his territories, except Pahlanpur and Disa.

The Dewan is tributary to the Maharaja of Baroda ; but, in 1809, the State was brought within the sphere of British influence, and an engagement mediated, by which the tribute of Rs. 45,512 was made payable to the Baroda Treasury through the British Government.

* Aitchison

Dewan Zorawar Khan rendered the British Government good service in the Mutiny, in recognition of which a dress of honor was conferred upon him, and the title of Nawab offered. This was declined,—that of Dewan being preferred.

Radhanpur. RADHANPUR.—The Nawab of Radhanpur is a Pathan by extraction. The distinctive appellation of his family is Babi. It is of Persian origin. Bahadur Khan, the founder of the family, came from Sultanabad, near Kandahar, about 200 years ago. His descendants* became military commanders and farmers of revenue under the Moghal Governors of Guzerat; and, in 1723, Jaffir Khan (Safdar Khan) received from Aurangzeb, Radhanpur and other districts. Jaffir Khan's son, Khanji Khan, received the title of Jawan Murad Khan, and was succeeded by his son, Kamal-ud-din Khan, or Jawan Murad Khan II. The Governorship of Guzerat, with the title of Nawab, was conferred upon this Chief by the Emperor Mahomed Shah, of Delhi. But, in 1756, he was besieged by Raghunath Rao, brother of Balaji Rao Peishwa, and compelled to surrender Ahmedabad under an agreement whereby he was to hold his grant of land as a fee from the Peishwa, furnishing a contingent of 300 horse and 500 foot when called upon. A great part of the family possessions was wrested from his sons, Ghazi-ud-din-Khan and Nizam-ud-din Khan, by Damaji Rao Gaikwar: but their title to Radhanpur and the other districts, constituting the principality, was confirmed by a *sannad*.

In 1813, a Treaty of four articles was mediated between Maharaja Gaikwar and the Nawab of Radhanpur, whereby the British Government empowered the former to control the relations of Radhanpur with other States.

Baroda. BARODA.—Damaji Rao Gaikwar† was a distinguished soldier

* In Aitchinson's Treaties it is stated that Jawan Khan Babi (whether I. or II. is not said) received the grant of Radhanpur, &c. This and the statement that he "usurped" the governorship appertaining to the family differ materially from the local account of these matters.

† It is worth noticing that the word "Gaikwar" is in no sense a title; but merely a surname, or family name. Every member of the House uses the cognomen equally with the head. According to native usage, its application differs in no respect from that of such names as Sindia and Holkar. The Highlanders of Scotland prefix the definite article and attach a titular signi-

in the army of Sahu, Raja of Sattara; and, in 1720-21, while serving with the troops engaged in plundering Guzerat, he was raised to the rank of second-in-command of the royal forces; and he was also named Shamsher Bahadur, a title still borne and prized by his descendants. The name of his father is preserved. It was Keroji. He was a confidential servant in the household of the commander-in-chief. This is all we know of the early history of the family now ruling at Baroda.

Damaji was succeeded in his military office and dignities by his nephew, Pilaji Gaikwar, who also received the title of Sena Khas Khel. This was a period of great confusion and excitement in Western India. The Brahman minister, or Peishwa, of the *fainéant* descendant of the great Sevaji, was gradually assuming the revenues, authority and dignity that rightfully pertained to his master; and the commander-in-chief, or Senapatti, was striving for a share in the plunder. His name was Dhabari. During the turmoils that ensued, the lieutenants of these great officers, soldiers of fortune, in most cases of very humble origin, began to take part in the struggle on their own behalf, and a general scramble for lands and dues and commissions to plunder ensued. Out of this chaos sprang several little worlds; among others, the principalities of Baroda, Gwalior, and Indôr.

It is curious to note how recently all this occurred. Three generations of men have hardly passed away since the great inheritance of Sevaji was partitioned among adventurers. George II. was King when Pilaji Rao Gaikwar was murdered,

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fiance to the surnames of such of their Chieftains as are not ennobled. They say "the Macleod," "the Chisholm," "the Mackintosh." But the constitution of a Scottish clan, and its relation to its Chief, find no analogy in a Mahratta State. A Highland chieftain is a patriarch enjoying the inherited honors of a widely-ramified family. "The Macleod" is a chief among Macleods: "the Chisholm" is but the principal member of a great family community of Chisholms. Now a Mahratta Maharaja is not a patriarch, but a hereditary captain, enjoying the transmitted honors and spoils of successful war; and ruling, for the most part, alien races in a State far from the seat of his forefathers. At one time the phrase "the Sindia" and "the Holkar" used to be employed in official documents; but this was very properly discontinued on the establishment of closer relations and a better acquaintance with the Chiefs of Gwalior and Indôr.

at the instigation of Maharaja Abhey Singh, of Marwar, then Viceroy of Guzerat, for claiming certain rights and dues which the Moghal deputy had allotted to the Peishwa.

Pilaji was succeeded by his son Damaji. The hereditary commander-in-chief was now a weak and vicious man; so Damaji Gaikwar supplanted him, as the Peishwa had supplanted his master; and in 1732 (when Sir Robert Walpole was minister), Damaji Rao Gaikwar obtained possession of Baroda. In 1755, the Moghal Government of Ahmedabad was entirely subverted, and the province partitioned between Damaji Gaikwar and the Peishwa; the former falling into the position of a tributary of the latter.

Damaji fought with credit at Panipat; and, after an eventful and stormy career of forty years, died in 1768.

He left sons by each of his three wives. His first wife had one son, Govind Rao; but Sevaji, the son of his second wife, a congenital idiot, was the eldest of his children. There was also Fatteh Singh, by his second wife, and Manaji by the third. It being the policy of the Peishwa to cripple the rising power of the Gaikwar family, Sevaji, the idiot, was acknowledged as his father's heir, while his brother, Fatteh Singh, became regent. Fatteh Singh was killed by a fall from a window, and Manaji succeeded as Regent, holding the office until his death, in 1793, when he was succeeded by Govind Rao.

On the death of Govind Rao, his eldest son, Anand Rao, a man of weak intellect, was acknowledged his successor, but the powers of the State were usurped by his illegitimate half-brother, Kanaji Rao Gaikwar, supported by Malhar Rao Gaikwar. To add to the troubles of Anand Rao, his Arab mercenaries were quite beyond the control of the State,—threatening to become dominant indeed. The Government of India was at length obliged to interfere. Malhar Rao was reduced and sent a prisoner to Bombay, Kanaji was transported to Madras, the Arab janissaries were curbed, and ultimately, by treaties concluded into 1802 and 1805, protection and countenance being accorded and submission tendered, Baroda was brought into subsidiary alliance with the Paramount

Power, and bound to maintain a contingent of 3,000 sipahis and a battery of European artillery.

Anand Rao died in 1819; and his brother, Sevaji Rao, an incompetent and incorrigible ruler, succeeded. The folly and misconduct of this Chief repeatedly disturbed the relations existing between Baroda and the British Government; and at length it was found necessary to threaten him with deposition, while Government sequestrated the district of Pitlôd as a mark of its displeasure.

Sevaji Rao was succeeded by his son, Ganpat Rao, a weak and dissolute Prince. On his death, in 1856, his brother, Khandi Rao, obtained the State. During the Mutiny this ruler rendered us good service; and, on its suppression, Government was pleased to remit the annual payment of Rs. 3,00,000, due by the Baroda State, for the maintenance of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, to mark its sense of his loyalty. Khandi Rao received moreover the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

At the time of Khandi Rao's death, in 1870, his wife, Jamna Bai, was *enceinte;* but his younger brother, Malhar Rao, was installed in the meanwhile as Maharaja, on the understanding that the posthumous child should be preferred if a boy. A girl was born, however, and Malhar Rao, who had previously been in prison on a charge of instigating an attempt to poison his brother, was confirmed as Chief of Baroda. After three years of intolerable maladministration, it was found necessary to appoint a Commission to enquire into the numerous charges preferred against Malhar Rao; and, on the conclusion of the enquiry, it was decided to grant him a term of seventeen months as a period of probation, during which certain reforms were to be effected.

In 1874, however, before this term of grace had expired, an attempt was made to poison the British Resident at Baroda, and Malhar Rao was strongly suspected of having instigated it. A high Commission, consisting of three Europeans, and three natives—the Maharajas of Jaipur and Gwalior and Raja Sir Dinkar Rao—was appointed to enquire into the charges. The investigation did not clear the character of the Chief, although the members of the Commission were divided in opinion as to

the value of the evidence adduced. In consideration of this circumstance, therefore, and in view of the notorious misconduct of Malhar Rao generally, it was deemed best for the interests and credit of the Gaikwar family and for the welfare of the people of Baroda that he should be deposed. This was accordingly effected, on the 22nd of April 1875.

As a fresh acknowledgment of Maharajah Khandi Rao's loyalty, his widow, Jamna Bai, was permitted to adopt an heir. She selected Sevaji Rao, a descendant of Pertap Rao, son of Pilaji Rao.

Maharaja Sevaji Rao Gaikwar, an interesting boy of some fourteen years, is receiving his education under the supervision of an English tutor.

Meanwhile the affairs of the State are being conducted by the eminent native administrator, Dewan Sir T. Mahadeva Rao, K.C.S.I., under instructions from the Agent to the Governor-General.

Cambay.

CAMBAY:*—The founder of this family was Mirza Jaffir Nizam-i-Sani, better known as Momin Khan, the last but one of the Mahomedan Governors of Guzerat. While he held the office of Governor, his son-in-law, Nizam Khan, had charge of Cambay. He died in 1742. His son, Muftakhar Khan, or Nur-ud-Din, who had made an unsuccessful effort to succeed his father in the Government of Guzerat, went to Cambay to collect forces to assert his cause, and there basely compassed the death of Nizam Khan, and assumed the Government of Cambay, which he held till his death, in 1784. In the partition of Guzerat between the Peishwa and the head of the Gaikwar family, in 1752, Cambay fell to the former; but it preserved its autonomy, and paid its feudal dues to the Mahratta with great reluctance and irregularity. Under the terms of the Treaty of Bassein, the British Government succeeded to the Peishwa's claims on Cambay.

The present Nawab, Hussein Yawar Khan, succeeded his uncle in 1841.

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* Aitchison.

THE MAHI KANTA.—The Chiefs of the twenty-eight States noted on the margin, are in political relation with the British Government, having entered into an engagement of 16 Articles with Colonel Ballantyne, Political Agent, on behalf of the Government of India, in 1812; and again, in 1830, with Colonel Miles. By these engagements the Chiefs agree to pay regularly and punctually through Government their tribute to Baroda and Edar, to live peaceably with their neighbours, to administer justice equally; and finally, (16th Art.), "to obey any orders of Government."

The Mahi Kanta.

Edar.*
Pol.
Danta.
Malpur.
Mansa.
Mohanpur.
Warsora.
Pethapur.
Ranasan.
Punadra.
Khural.
Ghorasar.
Katosan.
Ilol.
Amulyara.
Wulasna.
Dubha.
Wasna.
Sudasna.
Rupal.
Dadhalya.
Magori.
Waragam.
Suthumba.
Rumas.
Bolandra.
Likhi.
Gubat.

In 1839, a Criminal Court was established in the Mahi Kanta, similar to that previously established in Kattywar, to be presided over by the Political Agent, aided by two or three Assessors, for the trial of heinous offences and crimes committed by the subjects of other States.

The area of the Mahi Kanta is 4,000 square miles, and the population 447,056.

EDAR.—This is the principal State of the Mahi Kanta group. It was founded, in 1729, by Anand Singh and Rai Singh, two brothers of the Maharaja of Marwar. Its history offers us little of general interest. The late Chief was a Knight Commander of the Star of India and a Member of the Legislative Council. Edar.

The present Chief is a minor; and is receiving his education under a tutor, appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. Meanwhile the State is under attachment and being managed by the Political Agent.

The nobles of Edar hold their estates on military tenure; furnishing a quota of three horsemen for every Rs. 1,000 of revenue. The force maintained by them amounts to about 568 troopers and as many foot soldiers.

KATTYWAR.—The area of this peninsula is about 22,000 square miles; and the population about 2,500,000. The northern dis- Kattywar.

* There are sixty other petty States in the Mahi Kanta, the jurisdiction over which is exercised by *Thanadars*, appointed by the Political Agent.

tricts of the province are flat and uninteresting; but the southern are diversified by hills, among which is the granite peak of Girnar, near Junagarh, 3,500 feet high. The whole peninsula is well watered by rivers and streams diverging from the central plateau.

The Chiefs are for the most part Rajputs of the Jhareja, Jhala, Gohel, Jetwa and Wala tribes. Junagarh is the only important Mahomedan State.

Kattywar is divided into four *Prants*, or counties,—Jhalawad, Hallar, Gohelwad, and Soruth. There are 186 distinct estates; but only 103 Landlords exercise judicial functions. Some of these are joint proprietors; so that in certain cases several landlords, or petty chieftains, possess magisterial powers in one State. The inferior estates are grouped under *Thanas*, and the jurisdiction of their owners having been resumed or surrendered, is exercised by *Thanadars*, subordinate to the Political Agent.

The Mahomedans conquered the northern portion of the peninsula; but when their empire dissolved, the Mahrattas, satisfied with claiming occasional tribute on the argument of a flying column, allowed the original Chiefs to re-establish themselves. Eventually, however, the Baroda Chiefs and the Peishwa, who received this irregular tribute, were induced by the British Resident at Baroda to commute it for a fixed payment from each Chief. This arrangement was recorded in a formal tripartite engagement entered into by the British Government, the Mahratta Powers, and the Kattywar Chiefs, and concluded in 1807. In 1817, the British Government inherited the Peishwa's share of the tribute; and, in 1820, Maharaja Gaikwar was bound to receive his portion through the British Government; to send no troops into Kattywar, on any pretext; and to make no demand of any description on the Chiefs except through the Government of India.

Junagarh. JUNAGARH.—The ruling family of Junagarh established their authority about the year 1735. Sher Khan Babi, a soldier of fortune, serving under the Moghal Governor of Ahmedabad, expelled his master's deputy, and carved out for himself the principality his heirs now enjoy.

The Nawab of Junagarh receives from a number of the Kattywar Chiefs a tribute called *zortalbi*, which is paid to him through the British Government.

The sacred mountain of Girnar, crowned with Jain temples, and the ancient shrine of Somnath—about the sandal-wood gates of which Lord Ellenborough wrote,—are situated in this State.

Nauanagarh.

NAUANAGARH.—The Jams of Nauanagarh are Jhareja Rajputs, immigrants from Kachh. They dispossessed the original and ancient family of Jetwas now ruling in Porbandar. The Jhareja tribe was once notorious for the systematic murder of its female children, to obviate the difficulty and expense of arranging suitable marriages for them, or the alternative dishonor of having grown-up unmarried daughters. But the engagement entered into in 1812 has effectually suppressed the barbarous practice.

Bhaonagarh.

BHAONAGARH.—The Thakur of Bhaonagarh is a Gohel Rajput. The tribe is said to have entered Kattywar about the year 1200, under their Chief, Sejuk, whose sons were the founders of the principalities of Bhaonagarh, Palitana and Lathi. The capital was founded by Thakur Bhao Singh, in 1842; and he and his grandson, Wakht Singh, raised the State to its present importance.

Thakur Takht Singh, the present ruler, is a young Chief of the highest promise. He was educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkôt.

Drangdra.

DRANGDRA.—The Jhala tribe of Rajputs, of which the Chief of this State is the head, is undoubtedly ancient: but the pedigree of the Raj Sahib is a mere list of names, without facts or dates to give them interest and life. Wankanir puts forward claims to an equality in the clan with Drangdra. Limri, Wadhwan, Chura, Seyla, and Than-Lakhtar are off-shoots from Drangdra.

Morvi.

MORVI.—This is an off-shoot from Kachh. The Thakur of Morvi owns a small district in Kachh, with a port at Janghi.

Morvi is situated in the district called Machhi Kanta, from the river Machhi, and possesses a coast line high up the Gulf

of Kachh, with a port at Wawanya. Frequent disputes arise with Kachh regarding the sea-borne trade.

Wankanir. WANKANIR.—This Chiefship is of the second class; but it claims greater antiquity than Drangdra. The title of the Chief, who is a Jhala, is Raj Sahib.

Palitana. PALITANA.—In the early part of the century this estate was in a very reduced condition, and was farmed to certain Shrawak merchants of Ahmedabad for twenty years. The hill of Shatranjai, which rises above the town of Palitana, is covered with Jain temples, and is the resort of great numbers of pilgrims, for whom a fixed a sum is paid annually by the Shrawak community to the Thakur. The Chief is a Gohel Rajput.

Dhrol. DHROL.—This is a small inland State of the second class. It contains 61 villages. The Chief is a Jhareja Rajput.

Limri. LIMRI.—The railway terminus at Wadwan gives access to this State, which, having a rich black soil, produces a large quantity of cotton. The young Thakur Sahib, who was educated at the Rajkumar College, is a promising Chief. Limri is a second class State, with 72 villages.

Rajkot. RAJKÓT.—This is a small second-class State, with 60 villages. It is an offshoot of Nauanagarh The station of Rajkôt is the head-quarters of the Political Agent for Kattywar; and here is situated the well-known Rajkumar College.

Gondal. GONDAL.—Though originally an offshoot of Rajkôt, this is a richer and larger State It has 180 villages.

Wadwan. WADWAN.—This petty State contains 30 villages: but importance is attached to it from its being the head-quarters of the Assistant Political Agent for Jhalawad, and being a railway terminus.

Porbandar PORBANDAR.—This State contains 103 villages. It is famed for its limestone, which is chiefly quarried in the Burda hills.

The Rewa Kanta. THE REWA KANTA AGENCY.—The only Chief in this Agency, who is entitled to try for capital offences any persons, except British subjects, is the Raja of Rajpipla. The Chiefs of Chota Udaipur, Deogarh Barria, Lunawarra, Sonth and Balasinor only

exercise capital jurisdiction over their own subjects. Offences committed in the latter States by foreigners or British subjects, and all offences committed in the petty Mewassi States, are tried by a Court of Justice, established in 1842, which is presided over by the Political Agent.

The total area of the States comprised in this Agency is about 4,600 square miles, with a population of 487,647 souls, and a revenue estimated at fifteen lakhs of rupees. The Chiefs pay in tribute Rs. 1,30,000, of which a sum, amounting to about two-thirds, goes to Maharaja Gaikwar.

Rajpipla.

RAJPIPLA.—The Chief of this State traces his descent to one Chokarana, son of Saidawat, Raja of Ujain, a Rajput of the Parmar tribe, who, having quarrelled with his father, left Malwa, and established himself in the village of Pipla, in the most inaccessible part of the hills to the south of the present town of Nandôd. Chokarana had an only daughter, whom he married to Mokero, or Mukhraj, a Rajput of the Gohel tribe, who resided in the island of Premgar, or Perim, in the Gulf of Cambay. The issue of this marriage was two sons, Dungarji and Gemar Singhji. The former founded Bhaonagar, and the other succeeded Chokarana. Since that time (about 1470), the Gohel dynasty has ruled in Rajpipla.

When the Moghals invaded Guzerat, the Raja of Rajpipla became a feudatory of the Empire; bound to furnish 1,000 foot and 300 horse. This arrangement remained in force until Abkar took Guzerat in 1572, when he commuted the military service to a scutage of Rs. 35,556 per annum.

This was paid until the Empire began to dissolve (1710), when the payments began to be made irregularly, and were sometimes evaded and withheld.

In 1763, when Rai Singh, a child of seven years of age, occupied the throne of Rajpipla, Damaji Gaikwar, armed with the Peishwa's sanction to plunder the landholders of Guzerat, seized half the revenues of four of the most fertile districts of Rajpipla. These were afterwards released, and a fixed tribute of Rs. 92,000 imposed.

In 1800, Raja Ram Singh, an inveterate drunkard, was deposed by his feudal lord, Maharaja Gaikwar; and, with the

sanction of the British Government, his reputed son, Pertap Singh, was installed. But Ram Singh's brother, Nur Singh, declared the newly-invested Chief to be supposititious, and for ten years the dispute raged, during which time the State of Baroda was gradually absorbing Rajpipla; until at length, in 1821, a Commissioner appointed by the British Government decided in favour of Nur Singh, who, being blind, transferred his rights to his son, Verisalji. This prince was accordingly invested with the government, his allegiance being transferred by Treaty from Maharaja Gaikwar to the British Government. He ruled till 1860, when he abdicated in favour of his son, Gambhir Singh, the present Chief.

A great portion of this State is hill and jungle; but where the soil is unfit for cultivation, teak and other valuable timber trees flourish.

Chota Udaipur.

CHOTA UDAIPUR.—The ruling family of this State trace their descent from Pathai Rawal, the last Chowan Chief of Champanar. When Pathai Rawal was murdered on refusing to turn Mahomedan, his son, Pertab Singh, fled to Hauf, a small hamlet among the deep jungles and almost inaccessible hills overlooking the Narbadda. Here he stayed for a period of forty years, and so harassed the surrounding country that a fourth of the revenues of Halol and Kalol were granted him as a conciliatory measure. He was succeeded by Rae Singh, and Rae Singh by Trimbak Singh, who, dividing his possessions, assigned to the elder, Prithi Raj, Chota Udaipur; and to the younger, Dungarji, Barria. From Hauf the Chota Udaipur family transferred the seat of their power to Mohan, where they built a fort commanding the passes into the difficult country that lies along the banks of the Narbadda. After a time another move was made, and Chota Udaipur, on the river Orsing, a town commanding the road that connects Baroda with Indôr, became the capital.

The present Raja, Jit Singh, is seventeenth in descent from Pertab Singh.

More than 86 per cent. of the inhabitants of this State are Bhils, or Kolis.

Barria.

BARRIA.—The Chief of this State is of the same lineage as the Raja of Chota Udaipur.

In 1803, when Daulat Rao Sindia's districts in Guzerat were seized by a British force, Raja Ganga Dass, of Barria, materially furthered the success of the campaign, by the services he rendered Colonel Murray.

Barria is a wild, rugged little State, chiefly inhabited by Bhils, whose cultivation is of the rudest description. A coarse kind of millet, called *kodra*, is their principal crop. This grows without any care among the ashes of burnt timber in the clearings of the forest. It can only be eaten when well-soaked, and is then exceedingly indigestible. Only the stomach of a Bhil can get the better of it. When fermented it is much used by the wild tribes as a poison for tigers.

The Raja was educated at the Rajkôt College, and has completed his education by travelling. He has been as far north as Cashmir and as far south as Calcutta.

Lunawarra.

LUNAWARRA.—The ruling family claim descent from Sidhraj, who ruled in immemorial times, at Anhalwara Pattan. The first of the race who emerged from obscurity was Vir Badraji, who established himself at Virpur, to the west of the Mahi, in 1225.

Tradition relates that, in the year 1434, Rana Bhim Singh, a descendant of Vir Badraji, crossed the Mahi to hunt one day; and, becoming separated from his companions, found himself in front of the grass hut of a hermit, amid the solemn glooms of the forest. His respectful demeanour pleased the holy man, who foretold the future greatness of his descendants, and advised him to build a city in the jungle where a hare would cross his path. The Rana took an easterly direction, as recommended by the devotee, and presently a hare started up and passed in front of him, which he at once despatched with his spear. This spot is now said to be within the precincts of the palace at Lunawarra. The hermit being a worshipper of the god Luneshwur, the city built in the jungle was called Lunawarra.

Lunawarra is one of the most fertile States in the Rewa Kanta; and perhaps nowhere in the group has civilisation made greater advances.

The town, with its lofty, irregular and quaint old houses, adorned with richly carved wooden balconies, is picturesque. The palace, built on the slope of a hill, rises in a fine confusion of battlements and towers above the little capital. Within it is a labyrinth of tortuous passages, suites of small, dark rooms, and narrow and steep staircases.

Sonth. SONTH.—The Puar tribe of Rajputs, to which the South family belongs, was driven from its early seats in Malwa in A.D. 957, by Hussein Ghori, and after some vicissitudes of fortune, settled at Jhalôd. According to a local legend, the Emperor of Delhi, hearing of the exceeding beauty of the daughter of Rana Jhalam Singh, of Jhalôd, demanded her in marriage, about the year 1247, and, on her father declining the iance, he was attacked by the Moghal army, defeated and killed. His son, Rana Sonth, fled to the jungle dominions of a Bhil, called Sutta, and seized his capital, then called Brahmapuri. He changed its name to Sonth, and established a new principality.

This wild, little State, with its turbulent aboriginal tribes, is in a very backward condition. The soil is good over a large portion of the territory : but the Bhils and Kolis prefer idleness and berries to industry and corn.

When the late Raja died, in 1872, his family was not entitled to the privilege of adoption ; but the Government of India, whose unswerving policy it is to perpetuate the dynasties of the native principalities, permitted the widow to select an heir. The family had become so effete that the nearest collateral was found to branch from the main stem fourteen generations back ; and a boy of twelve years was adopted. He is now receiving his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkôt.

Balasinôr. BALASINÔR.—The distinguishing cognomen of this family is *Bahi*, or door-keeper, an office held in the imperial court by Sher Khan, the founder of the family. The fifth from Sher Khan was Salabat Khan, who obtained as a grant the districts of Balasinôr and Virpur, with criminal jurisdiction.

The State became tributary to both the Peishwa and Gaikwar. The rights of the former were inherited by the British Government in 1817 ; while those of the latter came under the general

adjustment of the Mahi Kanta Tributaries, to which group Balasinôr was then referred, in 1820.

Surat Agency.—This group comprises Dharmpur, Bansda, and Sachin. **Surat Agency.**

Dharmpur.—The Maharana of Dharmpur is a Sisodiya Rajput. It is not known under what circumstances his ancestors first settled in this part of India. The State is called "The Province of Ramnagar." **Dharampur.**

Bansda.—Nothing is known of the history of this State. The Maharawal is a Solunki Rajput. **Bansda.**

The tribute formerly paid to the Mahrattas was transferred to the British Government by the Treaty of Bassein.

Sachin.—The Nawab of Sachin is descended from the piratical Abyssinian Admirals of Janjira. Balu Miah Sidi ceded the island of Janjira to the Peishwa, in return for the Sachin territory, in 1791, under the terms of a treaty ratified by the British Government. His brother's family stuck to the rock, however, and are still represented by the Nawabs of Janjira. **Sachin.**

Jowar.—Raja Malhar Rao Mukna, Patang Shaha, is one of the last Chiefs of the Kôli caste. It is believed, that at a remote period a great part of the Northern Concan was held by Kôli Chiefs or Poligars; but now hardly any record or trace of their power is left. It is probable that Jayaba Mukna, whose capital was Jowar, was one of the most important of these. We know that his son, Nem Shaha, was recognised as Raja of Jowar by the Emperor of Delhi about the year 1341. His country is said to have contained 22 forts, and to have yielded a revenue of Rs. 9,00,000. For three or four hundred years after this, we hear little or nothing of this wild little State. Neither the Moghals, nor the Portuguese, who held the Northern Concan during the 16th and 17th centuries, appear to have claimed any authority over it: but it did not escape the searching rapacity of the Mahrattas. The Peishwas appear to have annexed as much of Jowar as they considered worth having. **Jowar.**

Jowar is now under the political supervision of the Collector of Thanna. It pays no tribute.

The capital is a poor village, buried in the heart of the jungle.

The population is almost entirely composed of Warlis, Kalkaris, and other degraded tribes.

Vinchur. VINCHUR.—The Chief of Vinchur is a Dishast Brahman, descended from a gallant soldier, who acquired distinction in the service of the Raja of Sattara. His name was Vittal Rao Shivdeo. The Emperor of Delhi conferred upon him the title of Umditul Mulk Bahadur, and the district of Vinchur. His brother, Khande Rao Vittal, who succeeded him, distinguished himself in the battle Khurda. He died in 1794. His son, Narsing Khande Rao, was raised to the rank of Mutalik; and, commanding the Peishwa's forces, went with Colonel Wallace to Khandeish, to suppress the Bhils. The present Chief, Raghunath Rao, was loyal to the British Government in 1857; and has received the Star of India.

The possessions of this family are scattered over the Nassik, Ahmednagar, and Puna collectorates.

Kolhapur. KOLHAPUR.—The Rajas of Kolhapur represent the younger branch of the family of the great Sevaji, as the Rajas of Sattara represent the elder. In 1700, after the death of Rajaram, Sevaji's younger son, who exercised supremacy during his nephew Sahu's captivity, his widow, Tara Bai, placed her son, Sevaji, in power. But in 1708, Sahu was restored to his rights. Thus there were two Rajas, each claiming the sovereignty. Sahu fixed his capital at Sattara; and Sevaji at Kolhapur. Supported by several powerful Chiefs, the Kolhapur family long maintained their pretensions to supremacy in the Mahratta federation; but by a treaty, in 1731, they were compelled to yield precedence to their kinsmen at Sattara; yet their possessions at Kolhapur were, at the same time, recognised as forming an independent principality. On the death of Rajaram's younger son, Sambhaji, the descendants of the great Sevaji, became extinct, and a boy was adopted, who was seventh in descent from Sevaji's grandfather, Maloji Raja Bhonsle. This adopted son, Sevaji II., ruled for fifty-three years. In 1765, the prevalence of piracy compelled the British Government to direct an expedition against Kolhapur, which resulted in the conclusion of a commercial treaty. The terms of this engagement were, however, not complied with, and it was necessary

to threaten the State with another expedition before the Chief was brought to his senses.

In 1817, (Shambhu) Aba Sahib, who succeeded Sevaji II., sided with the British in the campaign against the Peishwa. He was murdered in 1821; and the succession devolved upon his brother (Shahaji) Bawa Sahib. This weak and dissolute ruler signed a treaty in 1826, engaging to follow the advice of the British Government, and rule with equity: but failing to observe its stipulations, Government found it necessary to visit him with a mark of its grave displeasure, and he was deprived of the districts of Chikori, Manoli and Akiwat, and obliged to admit British troops into his forts, and to accept a Minister appointed by Government. During the minority of Sevaji III., who succeeded on the death of his father, in 1838, the greatest confusion arose, and on the Minister nominated by Government attempting to restore order, a general insurrection broke out, and spread to Sawant Wari. This was vigorously suppressed, the forts were dismantled, the troops disbanded, the system of hereditary garrisons abolished, and the management of the State assumed by the British Government. In 1862, the Chief was re-invested with sovereign powers, and a new treaty concluded.

The sad death of the next Chief, the amiable Rajaram, at Florence, will be remembered by our readers.

The present Chief is receiving his education under the supervision of an European governor, a Member of the Bombay Civil Service.

This State lies along the abrupt and rugged mountains of the Sahyadri range. Sea breezes, heavy rains, dense mists rising from the deep valleys or wafted up from the Indian Ocean, and a general altitude of nearly 2,000 feet are the chief climatic circumstances.

Sawant Wari.

Sawant Wari.—The Chief of this State traces his descent from Khem Sawant Bhonsle, who, freeing his country from the Mahomedan yoke, expanded into a principality the holding of which he was hereditary Deshmukh.* Khem Sawant ruled over Wari from 1675 to 1709. He was a contemporary

* Desa—country; Mukhia—ruler.

of Sahu, the grandson and successor of Sevaji, and received from Sahu a *sannad* confirming him in the full sovereignty of his possessions, and assigning to him, conjointly with the Chief of Colaba, half the revenue of the Salsi Mahal. His successor, Phond Sawant, concluded an offensive and defensive treaty with the British Government againt the notorious piratical Chief, Kanoji Angria, of Colaba. The eldest son of this Chief raised an insurrection against his father, and was shot in action. Phond Sawant was inconsolable; and abdicated in favour of his grandson, Ram Chandra, son of the undutiful Nar Sawant. Ram Chandra was succeeded by his son, Khem Sawant "the Great." This Prince, who ruled for forty-eight years, married a daughter of Jiaji Rao Sindia. The emperor of Delhi conferred upon him the title of Rai Bahadur. In 1765, the British Government, provoked by attacks made on merchant ships by piratical vessels of Sawant Wari, fitted out a small expedition against Khem Sawant, who was soon glad to make peace on any terms. A treaty was accordingly concluded, by which the districts lying between the Karli and Salsi rivers from the sea to the foot of the Sahyadri range were ceded to the British Government; and a war indemnity of one lakh of rupees was paid.

On the death of Khem Sawant, in 1803, two cousins of the late Chief claimed the State, and Sawant Wari was convulsed with a civil war. This was followed by an invasion from Kolhapur led by the Chief of that State; and Sawant Wari passed through a period of sore anarchy and confusion. The widow Lakshmi Bai, in her capacity of Regent, sought the aid of Appa Desai Nipanikar, who fell upon Kolhapur in the absence of its Raja, and obliged him to leave Sawant Wari and expel the invader from his own borders. Appa Desai now attempted to establish his own power in Sawant Wari, and, with the concurrence of Lakshmi Bai and Phond Sawant, the heir presumptive, [illegible] to his bed Bhau Sahib (Ramchandra Sawant), son of Shivaji Sawant, and lawful heir to the throne. But Appa Desai derived no benefit from the infamous crime; for Phond Sawant drove him out of the State, and obtained the supreme power.

In 1812, this Chief concluded a treaty with the British Government, by which he ceded Vingorla and engaged to suppress piracy. He died in the same year, and was succeeded by his son, Khem Sawant, a child of eight years. The Regency was assumed by Durga Bai, widow of Khem Sawant, who died in 1803. This remarkable woman displayed her activity in a long series of hostile acts that rendered necessary the occupation of Sawant Wari, in 1819, by a British force. A treaty was then dictated, under the terms of which Sawant Wari ceded territory, acknowledged British supremacy, and was guaranteed protection. In 1822, Khem Sawant assumed the reins of Government: but his mismanagement and misconduct became so intolerable, that Government was compelled to assume charge of the State in 1838. In 1839 and 1844, insurrections broke out that were speedily suppressed. Khem Sawant died in 1867, and was succeeded by Phond Sawant, Anna Sahib, who, in 1869, left the State to the present Chief.

The general aspect of this State is strikingly picturesque. Richly-wooded hills are scattered over it, while in the valleys groves of the graceful cocoanut tree and supari palm diversify the scene. The inhabitants generally are poor and engaged in agriculture. The staple produce is rice.

Satara Jaghirdars

THE SATARA JAGHIRDARS.*—By the 7th Article of the Satara Treaty of 1819,* the possessions of the Jaghirdars within the Raja's territory were guaranteed by the British Government, who engaged to secure that the Jaghirdars should perform the service they owed to the Raja according to established custom. The Jaghirdars thus guaranteed were those noted on the margin (all first-class Sirdars of the Deckan) and Sheikh Mira of Wai. The tenures of these Chiefs date from the period when their agreements were made with the British Government, and not from the date of the grants made by the Rajas of Satara. In 1839, on the accession of Shahji, the Jaghirdars were placed under the direct management and control of the British Government, their con-

The Rao Sahib of Akalkôt.
The Pant Sachee, of Bhor.
The Pant Prithi Nidni, of the Atfrordi Mahal.
The Deshmukh Daphale, of Jath.
The Naik Nimbalkar, of Phaltan.

* Aitchison.

tingents and pecuniary payments being reserved to the Raja on the scale fixed in 1819. They have not the power of life and death. All serious criminal cases, involving capital punishment or transportation for life, are tried in a Court presided over by a British officer, in association with the Jaghirdar within whose territory the offence was committed, and the confirmation of the Imperial Government is required before the sentence can be carried into effect.

S. Mahratta Jaghirdars.

CHIEFS OF THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.—The district known as the Southern Mahratta Country nearly corresponds to the Mahratta geographical division of the "Karnatik," or country situated between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra, a tract frequently referred to during the Mahratta campaigns of the early part of this century as "the Doab." It comprises the whole or portions of the British Collectorates of Belgaum, Dharwar and Kaladgi, and the Native States of Savanur, Madhôl, Sangli, Miraj, Kurandwad, Jamkhandi and Ramdurg. Kolhapur may also be placed within its limits, which are indeed nearly identical with those of the State as constituted by the treaty of 1731, between the two branches of Sevaji's family. This tract of country came under the British in 1818-19, together with the rest of the Peishwa's dominions. The Chiefs who come under the category of Southern Mahratta Jaghirdars are those noted on the margin. They are all first-class Sirdars of the Deckan. They may be referred to three great families —the Patwardhan, the Bhawa, and the Gorepuray. Of these the Patwardhan Chief of Sangli alone enjoys first-class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects. The others have second-class jurisdiction, having power to try for capital offences their own subjects only.

Ghorpade, Raja of Madhôl.
Rao Sahib of Sangli.
Rao Sahib of Miraj, Senior.
Rao Sahib of Miraj, Junior.
Rao Sahib of Jamkhandi.
Rao Sahib of Kurandwad, Senior.
1 Rao Sahib of Kurandwad, Junior.
2 Rao Sahib of Kurandwad, Junior.
Rao Sahib of Ramdurg.

Savanur.

SAVANUR.—Abdul Rauf Khan, the founder of this Pathan family, obtained, in 1680, from the Emperor Aurangzeb, the grant of Bankapur, Torgul and Azimnagar, with a command of 7,000 horse. Subsequently the family was deprived of this

territory ; but, seeking the Peishwa's protection, it obtained an annual pension of Rs. 48,000. Through the intervention of General Wellesley, this was eventually commuted to a grant of territory yielding an equal revenue.

When the British Government succeeded to the sovereignty of the Southern Mahratta Country, it assumed complete jurisdiction over Savanur ; but the Nawab was placed in the first grade of the privileged classes, and declared to be exempt from the jurisdiction of the District Magistrate.

During the minority of the present Chief, Nawab Abdul Dalil Khan, the State is managed by the Collector of Dharwar.

Janjira.

JANJIRA.—Tradition ascribes the origin of this State to a party of Abyssinians, in the service of the Nizam Shahi Kings of Ahmednagar, who, disguised as traders, obtained permission (about the year 1489) from the Chief of the island to land three hundred boxes, each of which held a soldier. These soldiers suddenly rising from their boxes, seized Danda Rajapur.

The Abyssinians of Janjira waged incessant war with the Mahrattas; and always succeeded in holding their own. Indeed, until 1862, this little principality maintained a proud independence, paying no tribute, and permitting no British Agent to reside in the island. But after a long course of misconduct, the British were obliged to interfere in that year ; and again in 1867, when the Chief was deprived of his criminal jurisdiction. In 1870, the Nawab visited Bombay to pay his respects to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh ; and injudiciously prolonging his stay, his nobles rose and formally deposed him, giving the State to his son. The Government of India reinstated him, however, on condition of his engaging to be guided by the advice of its Agents and of his reforming his administration.

The Political Agent is the Collector of Colaba. An Assistant resides permanently at Marad, three miles from the fort.

Chapter VIII.—HAIDARABAD.

Haidarabad.

HAIDARABAD.—The Nizam-ul-Mulk of Haidarabad is the greatest feudatory of the Empire. The area of his dominions, if we include the assigned districts of the Berars, exceeds by more than 10,000 square miles that of Great Britain, and the population under his immediate government is greater than that of Ireland. To preserve order and to maintain the dignity of this great State a force of about 37,000 Foot and 8,000 Horse is entertained.

The founder of the present dynasty was Chin Kilich Khan, himself a distinguished Commander, and his father a favourite officer of Aurangzeb. He belonged to a respectable Turk family. Able, cunning and unscrupulous, with the best interest at Court, he was bound to rise in life, and when he became Viceroy of the Deckan he was still a young man. In 1724, the Emperor becoming jealous of his increasing power, incited Mobariz Khan, the local Governor of Haidarabad, to conspire against his life and supersede him. But Mobariz Khan failed in the attempt and was slain, and the Viceroy—generally known by the title of Asaph Jah, or Nizam-ul-Mulk—with grim humour, wrote to congratulate the Emperor on the successful suppression of the revolt, and forwarded Mobariz Khan's head. Henceforth Asaph Jah conducted himself as an independent prince; and when he died, in 1748, his territory extended from the Narbadda to Trichinapali, and from Masulipatam to Bijapur. He was succeeded by his second son, Nazir Jang. At this time the French, aspiring to empire in Asia, were eager to make themselves felt in every direction, and with a view to this, they warmly espoused the cause of Muzaffar Jang, who had been nominated heir by his grandfather, Asaph Jah. At first the tide of fortune set strongly against Muzaffar Jang, and he had actually surrendered his person, when his uncle being assassinated he succeeded to the great inheritance he had been brought up to look upon as his own. But he did not long enjoy his honors. On his way to take possession of Haidarabad he was treacherously murdered, in 1751.

Salabat Jang, third son of Asaph Jah, at once succeeded;

and his reign lasted for ten years, our earliest treaty with Haidarabad was concluded in 1759 with this prince.

In 1761, Salabat Jang was deposed by his brother, Nizam Ali, and died two years afterwards in prison.

During the rule of Nizam Ali the bonds of alliance between the British Government and Haidarabad were gradually strengthened. The two Powers co-operated in the military operations that led to the fall of Seringapatam, and the overthrow of Tippu Sultan. Nizam Ali died in 1803.

His son, Sikandar Jah, succeeded. This Chief withdrew himself almost entirely from public affairs, and making no provision whatever for their conduct, left his State a prey to anarchy. It was accordingly found necessary to place British officers in administrative charge of the various districts.

On the death of Sikandar Jah, in 1829, his son, Nazir-ud-Daula, who succeeded, requested that the direct interference of British officers in the administration of the country might be discontinued; and his request was complied with.

Nazir-ud-Daula died in 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Afzal-ud-Daula, father of the present Nizam. This prince stood firm to his allegiance through the Mutiny, and in 1861 received the Grand Cross of the Star of India. He died in 1869.

The city of Haidarabad was founded in 1569 by Mahomed Kuli, one of the Qutb Shahi kings. It stands on the right bank of the river Musi, about eight miles from the old capital and fortress of Golconda.

Haidarabad is famous for its cotton. The produce of the Edlabad district, which chiefly finds its way to the market of Hinganghat, is especially esteemed. The mango and custard-apple grow wild over large tracts of the State. The melons and pineapples of Haidarabad are as celebrated as the oranges of Nagpur; and the large purple grape of Daulatabad is exported to many distant markets.

The Nizam's State coins its own money; makes its own laws; constitutes its own Courts of Justice; and raises its own taxes. It is, however, prohibited by treaty from holding communication with any other States, or entering into any negotiations with them without the consent of the Paramount Power. Moreover,

when a Nizam dies, the British Resident must be consulted as to the appointment of a successor, and no such appointment is valid without the approval of the Government of India.

Two contingents are maintained by the British Government for the defence of Haidarabad. One is known as the Haidarabad Subsidiary Force, and the other as the Haidarabad Contingent. For the maintenance of the former, the Ceded Districts were made over to us in full sovereignty under the treaty of 1800; and for the support of the latter, the province of Berar was assigned to us in trust, under the treaties of 1853 and 1860.

The present Nizam-ul-Mulk is a delicate boy of eleven years. He has no full brothers or sisters. He is intelligent and well-disposed. An English officer superintends his education; but, much of his time is still spent with his mother, Wadid-u-Nisa, Begam, and with his grandmother, Dilawar-u-Nisa, Begam. While he is thus well cared for, his State is under the wise management of the great Minister, Sir Salar Jang.

Chapter IX.—MAISUR.

Maisur.

MAISUR.—Little is known of the early history of this principality. According* to the Hindu legend a small territory to the west of the Karnatik, consisting of two forts and a few villages, was rendered a distinct and independent State by two young men of the Yadu tribe, who, coming as strangers to a marriage festival at Hadana, near Maisur, slew, with the connivance of the bride and her relatives, the destined bridegroom, a Chief of Karugali. The elder married the bride, and became the recognised Chief of the united territories. This was about 1399. But the first Chief we really know any thing about is Cham Raj, the six-fingered, and he was more of a Baron than a King. He lived in the early part of the sixteenth century. His successor, Betad Cham Raj, in 1524, divided his possessions among his three sons, to the youngest of whom,—Cham Raj, the Bald,—was assigned the fort of Puragarh, with some of the adjacent villages. In the same year this fort was improved and

* Wilks.

strengthened, and its name was changed to Mahesh Asur, the Buffalo-headed Monster,—whence Maisur. In 1609, the ninth Chief, Raj Wadiar, seized Seringapatam, which was then held by a Lieutenant of the Vizianagar* kings, and by a series of aggressions greatly extended the limits of his patrimony. His successors, Cham Raj, Kantirai, Dodda Deoraj and Chikka Deoraj, all added to the State by conquest, until it comprised the whole of the present Ashtagram Division, and more than half that of Nandidrug, besides part of the Koimbatur and Salem districts of Madras. The total area probably amounted to 15,000 square miles, with a revenue of fifty lakhs. Chikka Deoraj died in 1704. His successor, Kantirai II., who reigned for ten years, was born deaf and dumb. The next Chief was almost imbecile, and the whole power of the State now passed into the hands of ambitious ministers and adventurers.

While Maisur was thus a prey to greedy officials, Haidar Ali, an officer of humble origin in the State army rose to power. His intrigues, and treaties and battles cannot be spoken of in this place. Suffice it to say that during his life-time he left the titular sovereignty to the old dynasty, although treating its representatives with the utmost harshness and severity. His son, Tippu Sultan, however, was not so moderate. He assumed both the nominal and real supremacy, and when Seringapatam was taken in 1799, Sir Arthur Wellesley found the little Raja—about six years old—with his mother and all his relations living in a wretched hovel, and despoiled of the simplest personal ornaments without which the humblest Hindu is rarely seen. To this child Lord Wellesley found it convenient to restore the family dominions. He was called Krishna Raj Wadiar. Brought up in extreme indigence as a child, and uneducated as a boy, he grew up self-willed and wronged-headed. He was despotic, capricious, extravagant and entirely ignorant of the first principles of administration: so after he had been formally placed in power by the British Government, and started well with respectable officials, a full

† The power of the Vizianagar sovereigns had been previously (1588) annihilated by the Mahomedan Chiefs of the Deckan, and they, abandoning their capital on the Tungabhadra, had retreated to Penunakonda, where they became extinct.

treasury and an administrative system, it was soon found necessary, in order to save Maisur from the miseries of anarchy, to resume the management of the country. The machinery of Government had all fallen to pieces in an incredibly short time. Every official had become an authorised plunderer, trade and agriculture were becoming impossible, and the entire framework of society was breaking up. Lord W. Bentinck therefore wrote to the Raja declaring that he "felt it indispensable, as well with "reference to the stipulations of the subsidiary Treaty of 1799, "as from a regard to the obligations of a protective character "which the British Government held towards the State of "Maisur, to interfere for its preservation, and to secure the "various interests at stake from further ruin." It seemed to him that in order to do this effectually it would be necessary to transfer the entire administration of the country into the hands of British Officers, and a Commission was accordingly appointed to effect this.

Maharaja Krishna Raj Wadiar died at Maisur in 1868. His adopted son, the present Chief, Chamrajendra Wadiar, was installed as his successor in the same year.

For nearly half a century Maisur has now enjoyed the fostering care of the Paramount Power, and when the young Maharaja comes of age in 1880, he will enter upon a rich and splendid inheritance. To prepare him for the high responsibilities that it will carry with it, the Government of India has made every provision for his education; and as he will receive a great and prosperous country to rule over, that country, it is hoped, will receive a wise and just prince to honor and obey.

Colonel Malleson, who was for some years his Tutor and Guardian, gives us the following account of the plan pursued in educating the Maharaja:—"A school was formed in one of the palaces in "the healthiest part of Maisur. To it were invited the sons "of the nobles and officers of State, and there, in September "1869, did the Raja, then six years and a half old, begin his "education. From that time up to the present his progress "has been steady and satisfactory. He is being taught all, "with the exception of Latin and Greek, that would be taught "in an English school. He has learned to ride, even to hun

" with the hounds, to play cricket, and to drive. He has mani-
" fested a cheerful, steady and painstaking disposition. He
" is punctual and methodical in his habits, and evinces an
" amiability of character which promises well for the future."

Maisur has an area equal to that of Scotland, with a population of upwards of five millions. It is a great undulating plateau, diversified with isolated hills rising abruptly from the plain.

Chapter X.—MADRAS.

Travancor.

TRAVANCÔR.—Tradition asserts that the rich, damp land lying between the mountains and the Indian Ocean in the far south was reclaimed from the sea by a powerful saint named Sri Paras Rama, and peopled by a colony of Brahmans. Of the saint we can say nothing; but a very ancient Brahman community, known as Nambûri, still exists as a landed aristocracy, holding immemorial inheritances exempt from any tax, due or rent whatsoever. Tradition goes on to say that Kshatriya Chiefs were invited by them to come and rule over this country; which they did, being elected for periods of twelve years. These Chiefs eventually established their power on a firm and independent basis. The last of them is said to have been named Cheruman Perumal. He at first ruled Kerala as Viceroy of the Chola kings, and afterwards established an independent sovereignty. We read that he held a great strip of the rich Coast lands, finally parcelling them out among his children, the eldest of whom received for his share the southern portion with a small village now known as Tiruvankodu. This event is said to have taken place about 1,200 years ago; and it is possible that the present dynasty has existed for this period.

The Malayalim era (known as the Quilon era) dates from 825 A.D., and the names of the Princes who ruled successively since that year are preserved, though really authentic* history only carries us back for about 200 years.

* Commercial intercourse between Europe and Travancôr is said to have been carried on in the time of the Romans: and at a very early period a colony of Jews is supposed to have settled on the coast. It is also believed that about the year 350 A.D., one Kona Thoma established a colony of Syrian Christians.

In 1648, the English settled at Anjengo, obtaining permission to build a factory. The Commercial Resident located there used to supply the Travancôr Raja with military clothing, arms and ammunition, in exchange for pepper and other valuable produce of the country. At this time the Travancôr army was disciplined on the European model and commanded by Portuguese, Dutch, and Italian adventurers. During our wars with Haidar Ali and Tippu Sultan, Travancôr was the steadfast ally of the British; and it was an attack upon Travancôr that brought upon Tippu Sultan the military operations which terminated in his death on the ramparts of Seringapatam. In 1795 and 1805, the Honorable East India Company concluded treaty engagements with the State, and except for a brief period in 1809, the most friendly relations have ever since continued to subsist.

According to a fundamental law of the State, the succession to the throne descends through the female line. If the Chief, for example, has two sons and a daughter, he will be succeeded by the male offspring of his daughter. In the event of a failure in the direct female line, the selection and adoption of two or more female relatives of the family, or Tumbarans, is necessary to the continuance of the royal race. An adoption of this character occurred in 1788, when two sisters were chosen. Both sisters gave birth to daughters. The younger and her child both died. The daughter of the elder was the mother of the late Maharaja; while the present Chief is a son of his predecessor's sister. In 1857, the female line again became extinct, when the Maharaja, with the concurrence of the British Government, adopted two of his female relatives to continue the race.

The present Maharaja, who is a highly educated, accomplished and travelled Prince, is one of the ablest and best rulers in India. He speaks English fluently and correctly, and carries on an extensive correspondence in that language. In addition to his own tongue,—Malayalim,—he can speak Hindi, Mahratti, Tamil, and Telugu. His Highness has, moreover, a refined and cultivated taste in literature and music.

Travancôr is one of the most beautiful portions of southern India. The mountains which separate it, on the east, from the British provinces of the Coromandel Coast, and which at some

points rise to an elevation of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, are clothed with magnificent primeval forest, while the belt of flat country to an average distance of about ten miles from the sea inland is covered with an almost unbroken and dense mass of cocoanut and areca palms. The forests contain teak, anjelly, ebony, blackwood, borassus and simal. Pepper, cardamoms, nutmegs and cloves form characteristic items in the Trade Returns.

Cochin. COCHIN.—According to tradition the Rajas of Cochin claim to hold territory in right of descent from Cheruman Perumal, who ruled over the whole of Kerala, including Travancôr and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola kings, about the beginning of the ninth century, and who afterwards established himself as an independent sovereign.

In 1776, Cochin was conquered by, and became tributary to, Haidar Ali; but Tippu ceded all claims upon it to the British in 1792. The Honorable East India Company then reconferred the full sovereign powers of the State upon the Raja, subject to a tribute of Rs. 1,00,000, to be paid in consideration of war expenses incurred by the British in recovering from Tippu Sultan the forts and districts he had seized. By a Subsidiary Treaty entered into, in 1809, after the suppression of the insurrection in which Cochin and Travancôr conjointly took part, the Raja agreed to pay the Honorable East India Company, in addition to the former tribute, an annual sum of 1,76,037 Arcot Rupees, calculated to cover the cost of maintaining a contingent battalion of Native Infantry.

Subsequently these payments were reduced to one sum of two lakhs a year, the present pecuniary obligation of Cochin to the British Government.

Travancôr and Cochin form one political charge, under a British Resident. The present Raja, or Muta Tumbaran, Rama Virma, is a fair Sanscrit scholar. He is a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Pudukottai. PUDUKOTTAI.—The Chiefs of this State are Sudras of the Kallan tribe,—the predatory "Colleries" of Orme and early English writers.

Our first relations with the State were formed at the siege of

Trichinapalli in 1753, when the British army greatly depended on the fidelity of "the Tondiman,"—as he was called,—and on his exertions to provide supplies. The Chief of Pudukottai subsequently rendered us service in the wars with Haidar Ali, and in the Poligar* war. In recognition of these services, the fort and district of Kilanelli, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 30,000 a year, were conferred upon him, subject† to the yearly tribute of an elephant.

The administration is conducted under the supervision of a Political Agent stationed at Trichinapalli.

His Excellency Raja Rama Chandra Tondima Bahadur has a good knowledge of English, and a slight acquaintance with French; he speaks,—besides Tamil, his own vernacular,—Telugu, Hindi and Mahratti.

Banganapalli.

BANGANAPALLI.—This Jaghir seems to have been originally granted to Mahomed Beg Khan, eldest son of the Grand Vizier of the Emperor Aurangzeb. It was afterwards confirmed by successive grants from Maisur and Haidarabad; and by the Treaty of 1800 was conferred on Muzaffar Mulk and his heirs for ever. In 1825, in consequence of the gross mismanagement that prevailed, the Honorable Company found it necessary to assume charge of the State for a time: but, in 1848, it was restored to Hussein Ali Khan, the eldest surviving heir. Under the terms of a *sanad* granted to the late Nawab, Banganapalli is declared to be an independent State, free of *peshkash* and pecuniary demand; but the Chief is at all times bound to maintain faith and allegiance to the Paramount Power. The civil jurisdiction of the Chief is unrestricted; but, in the administration of criminal justice, he is debarred from mutilating prisoners, and bound to refer all capital sentences to the Government of Madras for confirmation.

Banganapalli is famed for its mangoes and oranges.

Sandur.

SANDUR.—The founder of the ruling family of Sandur was Malloji Rao Ghorpuri, an officer in the army of the King of Bijapur. His son, Biroji, entered the service of the Raja of

* The operations against the usurpers of the great zemindari of Sivaganga, in the Madura district, after the cession of the Karnatik.

† Remitted in 1836.

Sattara, and bore the name of Hindu Rao. Sandur had belonged previously to a Beder Poligar, but Biroji's son, Siddoji, among other exploits, took Sandur from the Beders, and his conquest was confirmed to him and his heirs by his sovereign, Sambhaji, the successor of the great Sevaji. On the death of Siddoji, in 1715, his son, Gopal Rao, succeeded. The fate of this Chief is involved in obscurity. All we know is, that Sandur was taken by Haidar Ali, some time after his capture of Guti, in 1799; and that he commenced and Tippu completed the fort, and that Gopal Rao's son, Siva Rao, was killed in battle, in 1785, in a fruitless attempt to recover his patrimony. Siva Rao's brother, Vencata Rao, on behalf of the former's son, Siddoji, expelled Tippu's garrison in 1790, but did not attempt to occupy the State. After the fall of Seringapatam, the Peishwa, assuming possession of Sandur, conferred it upon a distinguished Mahratta soldier, Jeswant Rao Ghorpure, who, however, never entered upon the grant; and, on Tippu's death, Siva Rao, who had been adopted by Siddoji's widow, was put in possession. The British Government granted him a *sanad* confirming him and his heirs in possession for ever, free of all pecuniary demands.

Sandur is completely surrounded by a cordon of hills, which isolates it from the neighbouring portions of the Bellary district. In the year 1846, the Madras Government obtained permission from the Chief to establish a Convalescent Depôt for the European troops at Bellary on the plateau of Ramandrug. The sanitarium stands at a height of 3,150 feet above sea level.

Raja Siva Shan Mukha Rao, Hindu Rao Ghorpuri, Mamlekat Madar, Senapatti, is a Mahratta. Besides his own vernacular, he knows both Telugu and Canarese.

APPENDIX A.

List of Ruling Chiefs present at the Imperial Assemblage, Delhi, on January 1st, 1877.

The Maharaja of Ajigarh.
The Jaghirdar of Alipura.
The Maharao Raja of Alwar.
The Raja of Bilaspur.
The Raja of Bamra.
The Maharaja of Baroda.
The Raja of Beronda.
The Maharaja of Bijawar.
The Begam of Bhopal.
The Maharaja of Bharatpur.
The Thakur of Bhaonagar.
The Nawab of Bahawalpur.
The Maharao Raja of Bundi.
The Raja of Chamba.
The Maharaja of Chirkari.
The Raja of Chatarpur.
The Maharaja of Dattia.
The (Junior) Raja of Dowas.
The Maharaja of Dhar.
The Rana of Dhôlpur.
The Nawab of Dujana.
The Raja of Faridkôt.
The Maharaja of Gwalior.
The Nizam of Haidarabad.
The Maharaja of Indôr.
The Maharaja of Jaipur.
The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.
The Nawab of Jaora.
The Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.
The Raja of Jhind.
The Rao of Jigni.
The Maharaja of Jôdhpur.
The Nawab of Junagarh.
The Sirdar of Kalsia.
The Maharaja of Karauli.
The Mir of Khairpur.
The Raja of Kharond.
The Maharaja of Kishengarh.
The Mahant of Kondka.
The Raja of Kuch Behar.
The Nawab of Loharu.
The Maharaja of Maisur.
The Nawab of Maler Kôtla.
The Raja of Mandi.
The Thakur of Morvi.
The Raja of Nabha.
The Raja of Nahan.
The Mahant of Nandgaon.
The Jam of Nauanagar.
The Jaghirdar of Paldeo.
The Raja of Panna.
The Nawab of Patandi.
The Thakur of Piploda.
The Raja of Rajpipla.
The Raja of Ratlam
The Maharajah of Rewa.
The Raja of Sampthar.
The Raja of Suket.
The Raja of Tehri.
The Nawab of Tonk.
The Rao of Tori-Fatehpur.
The Maharana of Udaipur.
The Maharaja of Urcha.

APPENDIX B.

Members of the ex-Imperial Family of Delhi, resident at Benares.

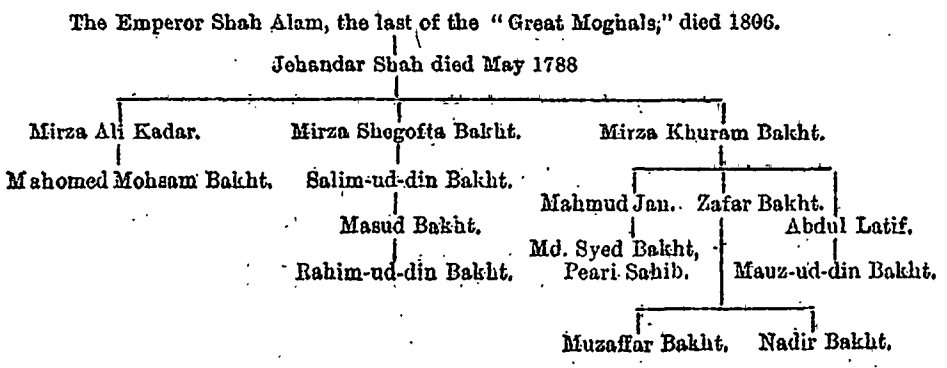
The six Delhi princes, now resident at Benares, are the lineal descendants of Mirza Jehandar Shah, heir-apparent to Shah Alam, the last of the Delhi Emperors. Jehandar Shah, having incurred the displeasure of his father, and being in danger of his life, fled from Delhi, and took refuge at the Court of Lucknow, where a stipend of Rs. 25,000 a month was assigned by the Oude Government for his support. Afterwards, in 1788, he came to Benares to reside under the protection of the British Government. The extensive range of buildings on the river side, called the Shewalla, which was formerly a place of worship, belonging to Raja Cheit Singh, and was sequestrated by Government on that Chief's insurrection, was placed by Mr. Duncan, the British Resident, at the disposal of Mirza Jehandar Shah. His family have lived there ever since. The Prince died in May, 1788, and a pension of Rs. 17,000 a month was sanctioned by Government for the support of his family; and this provision was subsequently guaranteed by the 6th Article of the Treaty concluded with the late Nawab Vizier, Saadat Ali Khan, in 1798.

These six Delhi Princes are recipients of monthly pensions from Government, as set forth opposite their names in the margin. They are the last representatives of the family of the Great Moghals. Within the four walls of their simple residence is all that remains to them of the magnificent empire which Baber founded, and which his successors extended from the farthest snows of the Hindu Kush to the palm groves and

	Rs.
1. Mirza Md. Syed Bakht, Peari Sahib	649
2. Mirza Muzaffar Bakht	192
3. Mirza Nadir Bakht	192
4. Mirza Mauz-ud-din Bakht	307
5. Mirza Rahim-ud-din Bakht	280
6. Mirza Md. Mohsam Bakht	234

rice fields of the southern peninsula. The grants of land their fathers conferred upon faithful servants and adherents have been transmitted through many generations to persons now wielding sovereign powers and enjoying princely revenues: and commissions of authority delegated by them to military commanders have expanded into royal prerogatives. The shoots are springing up into great trees, while the parent trunk is fallen and decayed. The last members of this worn-out race, sauntering listlessly on the terrace that overlooks the solemn waters of the Ganges, must feel that they belong to a bygone world; and the echo of the noisy present must fall harshly on their ears as their servants gossip to them of the new empire, or tell them of strange pageants in the ancient capital of their line.

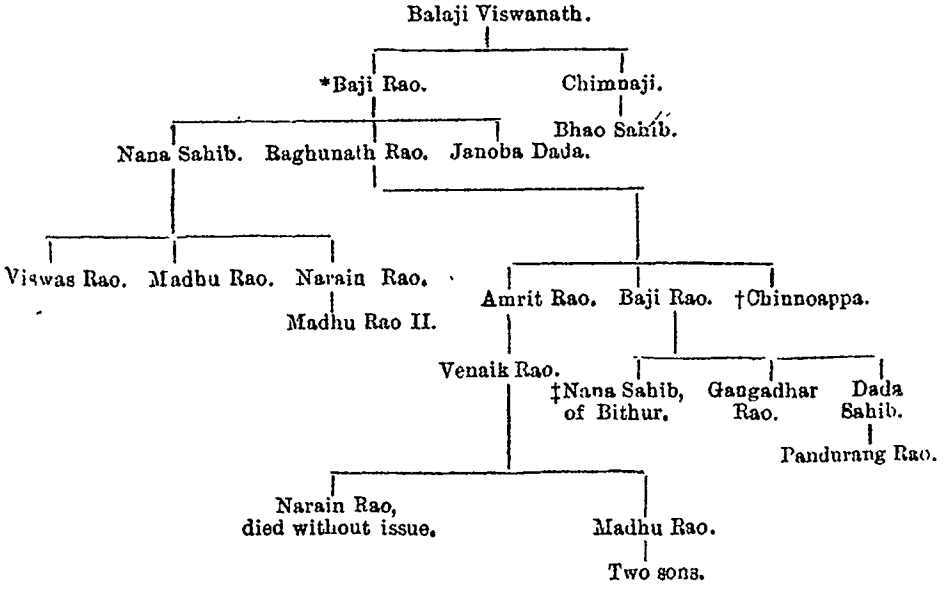
A genealogical tree of these Princes is appended :—



APPENDIX C.

The Descendants of the Peishwa.

A young Brahman, who was educated at the Government College of Bareilly, and who now lives in that city, is the lineal representative of the Peishwas, who at the beginning of this century ruled over a wide and magnificent empire, and exacted homage and allegiance from the great Houses of Sindia, Holkar, Gaekwar and Puar. This young man receives from the British Government a pension of about Rs. 2,000 a month. His name is Madhu Rao. The appended table shows his origin.



* Baji Rao had, by a Mussalman concubine, a son, who, following the religion of his mother, was named Shamsher Bahadur. This was the father of Ali Bahadur who conquered the greater part of Bundelkhand. On the establishment of British authority throughout Bundelkhand, Ali Bahadur's son, Shamsher Bahadur, was glad to accept a provision of four lakhs a year, with permission to reside at Banda. He was commonly spoken of afterwards as "the Nawab of Banda." His brother, Zulfikar Ali, succeeded him. The next Nawab, Ali Bahadur, joined the mutineers in 1857, and forfeited his pension. He was, for the remainder of his life, kept under surveillance at Indôr. He died in 1873. His three sons are now at Indore, receiving their education at the Residency (Rajkumar) College.

† Executed for rebellion in 1857.

‡ The infamous perpetrator of the Cawnpore atrocities in 1857.

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on 07 January, 2017